

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1917

No. 35

The Meatless Day

WE have made preparations to supply you with fresh fish daily with special regard to TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. We receive daily shipments of

WHITEFISH
which we are selling at
15c A POUND

and B. C. Salmon and Halibut.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Eggs and Poultry.

N. A. COOK, Butcher

LEUSZLER BLOCK Telephone 127

Empire Milking Machines.

Buy a Milking Machine that will stand the test NOW and for TIME to COME. That kind is THE EMPIRE. We can prove this. The Empire Milking Machine is recommended by successful dairymen throughout Canada and the United States. Thousands are in use and every machine is giving satisfaction.

Empire Teat Cups are Gentle, Safe and Simple.

With this machine there is absolutely no ill effects to the cow. In fact it has been proven the quantity of milk has increased. Empire Milkers are always on the job each and every day of the year and are certainly worth your investigation. Three of these machines can be seen in operation on the farms of A. W. Axtell, John Bogner and Walter Scheidt—all close to town.

Write, phone or see me personally.

A. R. KENDRICK, Manager Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury.
Box 369 Phone 24

Worth While

Get our prices for Cream and Milk and we will also get your shipments. Our service and high prices are causing smiles of satisfaction every day; so why not shake hands with opportunity by sending your next delivery of cream or milk to us?

Cash is paid you for every can of cream and your cans are washed and sterilized before leaving the Creamery. Our enlarged accommodation enables us to give you many advantages which heretofore we were unable to do on account of lack of room.

We give what you have a right to expect—BEST SERVICE—BEST PRICES. Try us.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

Our Booklet Explains

why Kootenay Ranges stay good as new, long after other ranges have worn out; how the asbestos joints prevent leakage of air or drafts; how the aluminumized flues prevent rust; and why they require less fuel than other ranges. Ask our dealer or write for booklet.

McClary's

KOOTENAY RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

AROUND THE TOWN

R. B. Martin, of Banff, was in town on business.

Cecil Studer has gone to Calgary to attend the Normal school.

Miss Jenny Nelson has returned from her holiday visit to Edmonton.

Good morning, reader; have you renewed your subscription to the Pioneer?

Mr. and Mrs. Bert McMillan, of Calgary, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Storey.

W. Hilliard, the harness maker, is expected back this week from his two months' visit in the east.

Mrs. Reeve, of Calgary, formerly milliner with Mrs. Stevens, is on a visit with Mrs. G. Watson.

Rev. and Mrs. D. Marshall and family returned from an enjoyable holiday at Sylvan Lake on Saturday.

Miss Gertie Fortune left on Monday to attend business college in Calgary. She will take up the stenographers' course.

Monday, Sept. 3, is Labor Day, a general holiday that will be observed by our merchants suspending business for the day.

Miss Flossie Blaine left yesterday for Calgary to attend business college. She intends to take up stenography and bookkeeping.

The shooting season opens on Saturday, Sept. 1. But the sportsman is reminded that there is a close season this year for prairie chicken.

Ed. Blaine's Lizzie has lost an eye, but that doesn't affect her speed or make her go round in a circle when she ought to go straight ahead.

A Brusso says that harvesting has commenced here and there in the districts west of town and that the fields in stock are becoming quite numerous.

The wet weather has washed on the ice cream and soda fountain business on Saturday. These institutions have been working overtime this season.

There was a happy gathering of the friends of Albert Mack on Friday evening at a birthday party given in his honor and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

G. Watson says that it would help business if the parcel post was better patronized. In the old country it is the most important distribution agency in operation.

Fallen Timber creek is noted for its good fishing. Mr. McFarlane, who was in town Saturday, was telling of its glories. He caught the unlucky 13, but has not yet experienced any ill effects.

John Schneidmiller, of Westcott, took out a new hay rake on Saturday. His team ran away on Friday and badly smashed up his old one and came nearly putting him on the scrap heap as well.

Wounded twice and again sent to the front has been the experience of Lloyd Ruby, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ruby, and yet there are people who say we don't need conscription to give the men who have stood the test for months a chance.

The Elliott ranch, located 18 miles east of town, has been sold to S. C. Pugh, of Lethbridge, for \$50,000. The sale includes 800 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre, 250 head of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, 54 head of mares and 300 acres of crop. Latest report says sale not yet concluded.

H. S. Patterson, barrister, of Calgary, is spending a holiday on the banks of the Fallen Timber creek. He is an enthusiastic devotee of Isaac Walton and will strike consternation among the finny denizens of that well known fishermen's resort.

Next Sunday being Labor Sunday, Rev. L. P. Amaker will preach a Labor Day sermon at 3 p. m., on the subject, "The spiritual significance of labor." The subject for the evening service will be, "God's controversy with man." A cordial invitation is extended.

Mr. John A. Macdonald has accepted the position of manager of the Didsbury branch of P. Pallesen's creamery business. Mr. Macdonald is experienced in handling cream and milk products and is a capable and courteous business man and one with whom it will be a pleasure to do business.

Mrs. A. G. H. McCormick, of Paris, Ont., is visiting with her son-in-law, Mr. Fred Moyle.

Miss L. Hallett, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Reed, left for Macleod on Friday last.

Miss Florence Rankin, of Calgary, who has been visiting with Miss Mac Studer, returned home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Reiber, of Air-drie, are moving to Forestburg, where Mr. Reiber takes charge of a hardware store.

Geo. Wigglesworth has received word that his partner, Mr. A. F. McClaine, has been drafted into the American army.

The Misses Leona Weber, Winnie Moyle, Pearl Ruby and Olive Gathercole will have charge of "Tipperary" Friday evening in the Red Cross rooms.

Mr. Sam Wood has gone visiting and fishing. He left for the north on Tuesday and will visit at Edmonton and perhaps Athabasca before returning.

Jas. Meredith, of Chicago, who has property at Westcott, is spending a few days in town. He is accompanied by a gentleman from the south who is looking for a desirable location.

A correspondent says that the Berlin school house is in the repair shop. New fence, new window shades and other improvements besides a new cupboard for the children's dinner pails.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Kembriv, of Westerdale, will be sorry to learn that their son has again been wounded in France. This is the second time that he has suffered for the cause.

Mrs. W. F. Sick wishes to acknowledge with thanks the sum of \$7.35 from the Neapolis W. C. T. U., and \$1 from the adopted daughter of Mrs. Shaford, for the Prisoners of War Relief Fund.

Application for a license for selling fruit and vegetables as required by bylaw 153, R. P. Hughes, of Hughes Bros., Olds, was fined \$10 and \$2 costs by Mayor Osmond on Tuesday. Hughes Bros. have now taken out a transient trader's license.

Horse races—Free for all, green trot or pace, pony race, etc., at the agricultural race track on the afternoon of the second day of the Show, Thursday, Sept. 6. For further information see Havelock Moore, George Madden and Verne Shantz, the committee who have the programme in charge.

Constable Sick has been rounding up loose cattle and horses within the town limits this week and impounding them. This does not suit some people, but the ratepayers who have to pay the cost of renewing the sidewalks at the present high prices for lumber because of the damage must be protected; besides, who wants to walk over filthy sidewalks?

The place for everybody to be on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 6 the second day of the Didsbury Fair, is at the agricultural grounds. The agricultural society is putting up a good show and in addition are running off some horse races that will give you plenty of fun for your money. It would be a good stunt for the merchants to close up tight from one to five o'clock and thus intimate to all and sundry that all should take in the races.

FAIR! FAIR! FAIR! Didsbury Opera House, Sept. 6. There will be a special show of good drama and a clean comedy of laughter. The show will start promptly at 7 p. m. and run steadily until 10 p. m.; no waiting. After the show there will be a dance. Good music will be furnished by a three piece orchestra—piano, violin, drums. They will also play for the show. Refreshments will be sold at moderate charges. Dance, \$1.00 per couple.—WM. FARRINGTON, Prop.

Peck---Bauer.

This morning's Albertan has the following reference to a popular young local couple: The marriage of Mr. Joseph Peck and Miss Mabel Bauer, both of Didsbury, was solemnized on Tuesday evening by the Rev. A. W. R. White man at Knox church. The bridal party was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, of Calgary. Mr. and Mrs. Peck left for a trip to the mountains before taking up their residence at Didsbury.

The W. C. T. U. wish to announce that they will serve lunch at the Didsbury Fair as usual and half of the proceeds will go to the Prisoners of War Fund.

The Rosebud Hotel

THE FARMERS FRIEND

Our dining room is always at your service at specified hours as are also all our accommodations. Come and be our guests on Fair Day.

GEO. MADDEN,
Proprietor.

SEE ME FOR

Singer Sewing Machines & Repairs

I can supply your wants on short notice. Old machines taken in trade for new ones.

ANDREW AIRD
DIDSBURY, ALTA.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

FOR SALE—A 1916 Ford car in splendid condition; also a Curtiss auto-trailer with Ford attachment. Terms reasonable. Apply J. A. McGhie, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—McCormack Binder, 6-ft. cut, almost new, a snap for cash. Apply PIONEER OFFICE.

LOST—Holstein calf, weighing between five and six hundred lbs. Please notify N. WICKER, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—A bunch of young cattle, part heifers and part steers.—ISAAC HUBBER.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes. It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.



Slaughtering the Cows

Food Situation in Germany Becomes More Desperate

The deepest insight into the real food situation in Germany is offered by travellers who have been in Germany within the last few months. According to some of them who recently arrived at "some port in America" the Germans are slaughtering their cows and the children are the only ones who are allowed milk in that country. It takes something for a German to kill his cow. He will slaughter almost every other animal before he does this, not excepting the dog. Of course, in these times the German who owns a cow has to do with that patient animal just what he is told and when the word goes forth to kill it, well, he simply gets busy and does a little executing. The fat, of course, is delivered to the government. And now the bread ration has been so reduced that only a piece the size of a large cracker is allowed to be consumed by each adult per day. Oil has become almost unknown and the only thing which is plentiful is coal. But you can't eat that—unless, of course, you have a stomach like an ostrich. How long will the German people keep it up?

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.

The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parke's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

"What an extraordinary long cigarette holder, Mr. Smith!"
"Yes, the doctor ordered me to keep away from cigarettes."—Sydney Bulletin.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Fifty Thousand Tons Aluminum Needed Yearly

Will Be Used for Aeroplane and Motor Vehicle Construction in States

The United States will require 50,000 tons of aluminum a year for aeroplane and motor vehicle construction to carry on the war against Germany, according to Dr. F. C. Weber of Chicago, a chemist and experimental inventor.

This amount of aluminum, Weber says, cannot be obtained from bauxite, its present source. We must use kaolin, or fireclay, which the Germans have been using since their source of French bauxite has been cut off. Weber says this country's supply of kaolin is practically inexhaustible. The largest deposits are in Illinois.

Weber has submitted his theory to the Society of Industrial Engineers, which in turn will take it up with the Council of National Defense.

The sun shines for all, but the sleeping car porter does it for a quarter.

INSTANT POSTUM

instead of tea and coffee on the family table makes for better health and more comfort.

Preferred by Thousands

"There's a Reason"

W. N. U. 1170

British Women In France

Many Women Employed in British Army Auxiliary Corps

Hundreds of women of the British Army Auxiliary Corps are working in France, some in the bases and others in country quarters near base towns. Their letters show they are finding enjoyment as well as hard work.

"We have every comfort and convenience," writes one. "We came prepared to 'rough it,' but there is no necessity for that. We are in the middle of a wood, and the country all around is lovely. We had a cricket match against the men yesterday, and they won, in spite of playing left-handed."

For ordinary clerical work 23s. to 27s. a week is paid; for superiors and shorthand typists 28s. to 32s. with overtime paid 7d. to 9d. an hour. A bonus of 5 pounds is paid for twelve months' service. Uniforms, khaki coat-frock, with stockings and shoes, are provided free. The maximum for board and lodging is 14s. a week.

Volunteers have a fortnight's drill in London and then go to France. The call is urgent to girls of good education with office experience or a little knowledge of book-keeping and clerical work. The soldier-clerks are wanted near the battle-area.

No Foul Fighting

Every thoughtful man must shrink from the suggestion that we should accept the German challenge to foul fighting. Every dictate of reason and logic warns us that this would be to forfeit the mighty moral advantage which we possess in the very fact that we are the champions of advanced international morality against the ancient international immorality, which the Germans have perpetrated and expanded.—Providence Journal.

THE STORY OF THE STAIRS

Every time you go up stairs you can test your state of health—the condition of your blood.

Do you arrive at the top of the stairs breathless and distressed? Does your heart palpitate violently? Do you have a pain in your side? Perhaps you even have to stop half way up, with limbs trembling and head dizzy, too exhausted to go further without resting. These are unfailing signs of anaemia. As soon as your blood becomes impoverished or impure the stair case becomes an instrument of torture. When this is so you are unfit for work; your blood is watery and your nerves exhausted.

You are ailing, joy of life and paving the way for a further break down and decline. In this condition only one thing can save you. You must put new, rich, red blood into your veins without further delay and so build up your health again. To get this new, rich blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will give you new vitality, sound health, and the power to resist and throw off disease. For more than a generation this favorite medicine has been in use throughout the world and has made many thousands of weak, despondent men and women bright, active and strong.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

British Army Less Wasteful

Consumes About 15 per cent. Less Foodstuffs Than 18 Months Ago

The British army in the field is consuming about fifteen per cent. less of foodstuffs per capita than it did eighteen months ago.

This is not due to any studied diminution of rations, but to more careful distribution and the prevention of waste. It is very easy for a generous comradery to supply an army with more than it can use. In the early days of the war this practice of generosity was well nigh universal because it was regarded as wiser to provide too much than too little, and the reaching of the exact means is not a simple matter. The policy of over-supply was well enough when foodstuffs were fairly plentiful, but nowadays, when the result of the war may depend upon the solution of food problems nothing is being left undone to prevent waste.

The British soldier is still the best fed soldier in Europe, but the supply departments are gradually rescuing him from the stigma of being at the same time the most wasteful. Stocks of meat and bread are closely watched and unused allowances must be sold or added to the store for the next meal or the next day.

Prices Must Drop

It will be far better for everybody in big business and little business alike to adopt the policy of reasonable profits before the damage is done and public sentiment is inflamed. The wise business man will make for his own the motto: "Prices must come down," and he will do everything he can consistent with business solvency and honest profits to put prices down.—New York World.

The Meaning of Economy

False Ideas Regarding the Use of the Word

The word "economy" which is now so unpleasantly familiar to us all meant to ancient Greeks, from whom we derive the term, nothing but "household management." This is what it means or ought to mean today. Two false ideas have crept into the common use of the word, and if they can be eradicated, half the battle for sound economy is won. To some economy suggests cutting down expenses by doing without comforts. To others economy is a newspaper term for an unknown something that Mr. Hoover or President Wilson or Wall Street ought to do to reduce the cost of living. Nothing of the sort. It means that you balance your home budget as carefully as if it were the budget of your firm; that you buy no food that you do not need; that you permit no food to become spoiled or be wasted; that you vary your diet so that you get enough of every kind of food; that you buy with reference to times and seasons and relative costs and that you keep an eye open for good advice from any source, whether from the department of agriculture, a farmers' weekly, your agricultural college, or the hired girl in the kitchen.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c., quickly cured by EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Nanaimo, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

The Allies Are One

There is no room for the slightest divergence among any of the Allies on the principles at stake. Alsace-Lorraine supplies the test. France has reaffirmed her position. It is endorsed with enthusiastic fidelity by all the Allies from Petrograd to New York. We may differ in words, but in purpose and in spirit all the Allies are as one.—London Daily Mail.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC!
LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain



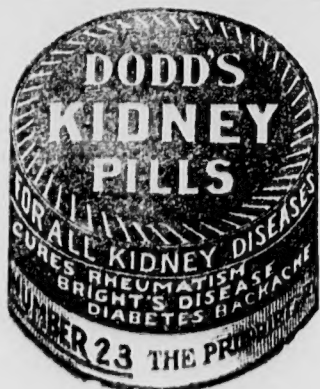
Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness. A Cincinnati man discovered this other compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin. Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Love and war go hand in hand. Even the dip of battle has a sort of engagement ring.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Used Tear-Gas to Arrest a Deserter
Tear-producing gas, such as is used on the battlefield, was utilized by the Paris police to capture a deserter named Thoin who resisted them in his apartment in the Rue Andre Del Sarre. Protected by a steel shield, a policeman braved the armed rebel, and forced a hole in the door which he inserted a tube of the gas. As soon as he realized the situation Thoin shot himself, and his wife, both suffocated, opened the door. Thoin died soon after.



DON'T you realize how important it is that you use only a hygienic cleanser—particularly for your cooking utensils? Old Dutch is hygienic—pure and safe.

The Crime Unpardonable

Wastage of Food a Serious Offence in England

In an English town a few days ago a housewife was seen to throw a hunk of bread into a garbage pail. It had not spoiled. All that had happened to it to make it objectionable to the fastidious woman was that a cat had touched it. Her plea did not avail in court and she was fined \$10. Another thrifty woman in the same village had to pay \$5 for the destruction of a pound of good bread, after she had explained that it was all the cook's fault—the cook had thrown the bread into the discard notwithstanding that the mistress' orders had been to burn it. These are samples of the difficulty which British authority is encountering in its efforts to enforce absolute imperative thrift in the face of a crisis which makes the least waste of food an almost unpardonable social crime. The profligate habits of a lifetime are hard to change in the twinkling of an eye.—From the Boston Advertiser.

"His wife married him to reform him."
"Yep. And now his daughters have come home from college and taken up the job where their mother left off."—Detroit Free Press.

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as it by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

First Father—Children are the sunshine of our lives.

Second Father—Quite true, and course for me is about three and a half.—New York Times.

The Man With Asthma, almost longs for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

Strictly True

"This," said the man of the house, as he mournfully surveyed three carpets and ten rugs hanging on the clothes line, "this is a combination hard to beat."

The case with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

Walls, Gates and Doors

William B. Van Ingen suggests that mural painters do not sufficiently consider our magnificent scenery for the decoration of great wall spaces. Then there is the laying of a wall of huge stones and its gradual adornment with moss, wild flowers and brushwork until it becomes a thing of beauty. Gates rather than walls are the care of Walter A. Dyer, who tells about a little known French designer of ironwork gates, one Jean Tijou, who made a mark in England in the 17th century. Carved doors from the theme of Livingston Wright in a paper on Kirschmayer, a Bavarian by birth, who has made his home in Boston. The same writer has something to say about footscrapers of odd and occasionally handsome form wrought in iron during colonial and more recent times.—Art World.

"They say that mate of yours calls himself a practical Socialist," observed Private Smith.

"He must be," he said. "He pinches my socks, smokes my fags, and hanged if he don't write to my girl, too."—Tit-Bits.

Only One War Aim

The only "war aim" for us, one and all, has been confided to the commanders of the armies in the field and the fleets on the sea. Petain, Haig, Pershing—these are our peace-makers. When they have completed their herculean task, it will be time enough to consider the formulation of specifications of the fundamental and thoroughly understood objects for which the governments and peoples of one democracy after another have been forced to draw the sword. What are the Allies fighting for? To beat Germany—absolutely, we can have no other aim at this time. Unless we accomplish it, all our war aims will go aglimmering. The sword must be driven into Germany to the hilt, before the pen is taken in hand.—Providence Journal.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surface of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

E. J. CLENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

It is only since Hindenburg assumed command on the German western front that he has become fully aware of the tenacity of the British bulldog grip.—Hamilton Spectator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Must Hold the North Sea

The flag of Great Britain and the Stars and Stripes must dominate every outlet of the North Sea and the Baltic until the submarine enemy is defeated. Denmark, Norway, Holland and Sweden must, in self-preservation, abandon their false neutrality. Their waters must be mined and patrolled against German submarines. If they cannot do this work the Allied fleet must do it.—Washington Post.

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N.J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women as I have used them with such good results."—Mrs. MILFORD T. CUMMINGS, 322 Harmony St., Penn's Grove, N. J.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.



MAKE MONEY BY SAVING MONEY
The simplest and best method of saving money is by an Endowment Policy in the
EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Write for pamphlet today.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CRUSADE MUST BE CARRIED ON OR ALL HUMANITY WILL SUFFER

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL ON WAR AIMS

Great Britain Is The Centre Of A Mighty League Of Nations
And If She Should Break All Of The Allied Powers Must
Go With Her To Defeat

"The commonwealth of people should continue to carry forward the crusade in which they are engaged to the point where no autocratic, despotic government remains," said Winston Spencer Churchill, recently appointed minister of munitions, in speaking to his constituents at Dundee.

"Henceforth," he continued, "it must not be true that in any part of the world a government owns the people; but, on the contrary, everywhere the people must control their fortune and their fate. The hateful system of military autocratic tyranny must cease.

"If this war does not end in victory, if it ends in an inconclusive peace, it will leave Germany stronger and more impotent under autocratic rule. Then good-bye to the hopes for a brighter and better future. We should merely enter upon a long period of unrest, suspicion, alarm and disorder. Unless we gain the victory we have nothing before us but ruin and strife.

"We have only to hold until the United States throws its whole strength into the struggle to make the victory complete. England is the centre of a mighty league of nations. If we fall, all fall; if we break, all break. Our dangers are great, but our opportunity is incomparable."

Safety of Soldiers

Must Be Put First

Air Squadrons at the Front Cannot Be Spared for Home Duty

Premier Lloyd George, replying to a deputation of London members of the British house of commons, admitted that there was a special case for defending London, but said that the safety of the soldiers at the front must be put first. If anyone said to the contrary, he declared, let them find another government.

"We have no hesitation," he added, "in supporting the claim of the military advisers that the soldiers at the front must have first demand on our resources."

Mr. Lloyd George referred to falsehoods disseminated including the allegation that squadrons from London had been sent to France against the advice of the military. On the contrary, he said, they were sent at the pressing request of Sir Douglas Haig, whom all the military advisers supported; and the squadrons were sent back in the ordinary course of their duty to civilians. He was quite unaware of the removal of any squadrons whose movements were purely military. He also said that the rumor that airplanes at Hendon had been tampered with and unable to ascend was a pure invention.

The premier emphasized the urgency of having swarms of airplanes at the front to detect enemy positions. It was further untrue, he declared, that London was devoid of fighting craft. Actually more first class British fighters were up than the number of raiders. He emphasized the difficulty of vitally hitting airplanes, adding instances from France and pointing out that four enemy machines were brought down out of twenty-four, a higher percentage than, for example, two out of 84 French raiders recently brought down by the Germans.

A Dastardly Trick

A merchant captain relating experiences with submarines says, "Another German trick is to lash a ship's boat with several men in it to a periscope. The idea is that a British ship will come along, and, thinking the men are survivors of some wreck, will come up close and let itself be blown up by the submarine beneath the boat. A daisy little idea, but we keep away from such decoys, thank you!" This abuse of the sacred rule of humanity which requires that all ships render every possible assistance to save lives at sea is one of the most dastardly acts of which the Germans are guilty.

Although it costs but six cents a day in India for men to wave fans to keep the air circulating in houses, they are gradually being replaced by electric fans as cheaper and more reliable.

Bill and Dan Talk Seriously

"Well, anyhow," grumbled Al Uppithyme, "if you do save a dollar here and there, dealing out a loan, you soon drop it, and others long with it, hauling on a bad road that ought to be a good road."

It may be remembered that not so very long ago, Bill Harvey, a country merchant, and Dan Brodie, a farmer, two old friends who had come West together more than twenty years ago, had a proper confab about their home town, and the dry rot by which it seemed threatened.

Bill pointed out that about fifty thousand dollars was sent out of their community every year, the spending of which, at home, would by now have doubled the size and population of their town, besides providing better markets, better schools, better roads, and have brought prosperity to the entire district.

Dan finally admitted that "kissing good-bye forever to fifty thousand dollars each year, seemed had business," and suggested that Bill bring one or two of his friends out to his farm, and he would have in one or two of his neighbors, so that they might see what could be done to put things right.

And here we find them, one evening, after the day's work, gathered together in Dan's roomy parlor, all a bit ill at ease at first, but ready to give their best attention. Bill had been somewhat surprised to find what quick interest the local banker had shown in the subject, and Mr. Deborah had come out with Bill tonight, also Mr. Jack Derrick, another solid, level-headed merchant.

For his part, Dan had brought in old Joe Piggett, a rather short-tempered but successful old-timer, who had made money by raising hogs when other farmers were wheat crazy, and Mr. Uppithyme, one of the best of the district's farmers.

I don't mind admitting that Piggett and Uppithyme and Dan sat together, and Bill and Jack Derrick sat opposite them, just like rival factions—the banker a little apart from either—but perhaps this was not unnatural this first coming together.

"Well, Bill," says Dan, after some general conversation about the crops, "I've been talking to my neighbors about that fifty thousand bucks that you said immigrates from this district every year, and I guess you've been doing the same. Seems to me that the fact of your town having caught a bad dose of dry rot need not be discussed. It's self-evident. Question is how to cure it?"

Bill was pleased that Dan had opened the ball, though he didn't like the way he said "your town."

"Perhaps," says Bill, "that one of you other gentlemen can tell us something."

Everybody looks at Mr. Deborah, and after a little while that gentleman says: "I think Mr. Brodie shows his good sense in coming right to the point and steering us clear of guessing and discussing of the question from our own personal standpoints. We all know that Starcross is not going ahead as she should. In fact, she is actually slipping back, and this not only means dollars out of all our pockets, but also the loss of those social developments—better roads and schools and public buildings, better markets and higher farm values, which by now we all have a right to expect. The question is, how to put matters right. I shall leave it to you gentlemen to set up any suggestions you may have, and then if we don't find a solution, I should like to give you a few particulars as to how difficulties identical to our own have been dealt with in other places."

"Go right ahead, Mr. Deborah," says Dan. "Just what we want."

"Hold on a moment," says old Joe Piggett. "Don't take too much for granted. Now, I guess I'm one of those fellows that send a few hundred dollars away most every year, and I've sure saved dollars by it, haven't I?"

"Lost dollars by it," said Jack Derrick. "Come to my store and I'll show you."

"Got some 'arness last week twenty per cent cheaper'n any you got to sell," says Piggett.

"And fifty per cent inferior," comes back Jack.

"What, did you have some of that old 'arness too, Joe?" laughs Dan. "Well, anyhow," grumbles Al Uppithyme, "if you save a dollar here and there, dealing out o' town you soon drop it, and others long with it, hauling over a bad road that ought to be a good road. I wonder how much that old trail to town costs you in harness, harness and buggy deterioration every year, Joe. A big dollar, I know. I broke a neck yoke on it a gain only last Friday."

"Well, let's hear what Mr. Deborah has to tell us," says Bill, who had got a bit red in the neck too, at mention of that old harness again.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Deborah, "I'm pretty sure myself that any man of common sense won't have to waste much grey matter to realize that it's a thundering bad thing for his own interests, be he farmer, merchant, or banker, to have the community drained of fifty thousand dollars a year, or half or quarter that amount, either. And we'd have no difficulty in getting most all a town and countryside to see it,

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN FAILS TO CURTAIL COMMERCE OF ALLIES

DISSATISFACTION IN GERMANY OVER RESULT

No Falling Off Is Shown In The Use Of Ports By Neutral Or Allied Shipping, And Enemy Is Realizing Impotency Of Strong Arm On Which Their Faith Was Pinned

and Mr. Piggett soonest of all, who has lost twenty dollars in the value of his farm lands for every one he has saved through the mail."

"What you going to do to stop it?" asks old-timer Piggett.

"I could name you a number of towns that have turned dry rot into solid prosperity and development, and they've all done it the same way. The principle they've worked on is this. They regard their town and its tributary district as all one, with identical interests. Take Starcross, for example. The farmers think of the town, with its merchants and doctors and bankers, as something quite foreign to their own farming interests. The merchants think of the farmers in the same way. I guess this is all wrong, gentlemen, and that we should think of Starcross as one big community, and our interests all so bound up together that you cannot separate them without suffering yourself."

"Well, that would mean a lot of give and take on both sides," remarks Joe Piggett.

"You've said it, Mr. Piggett," snaps the banker; "a lot of give and take. The thing is, we have to smash these old-time prejudices that exist here and there between the town and the farm, and have a little more sociability between the two. How are we to do it? Why, we've got to bring the two together. We must have some medium by which they can meet on a common basis. We have got to get the farmer to understand that if Starcross goes into the hole, he goes along with it. That if Starcross grows, as together we can make it grow, he grows with it; that every new brick added to the town puts up the value of his farm."

"And we got to make the merchant and the banker show us a darn sight more consideration," said Mr. Piggett.

"Grant you that," said Mr. Deborah.

"And we want a bit more pep put into the 'Starcross Star,'" says Mr. Uppithyme, "seems to me that that would help things a whole lot."

There was a murmur of approval. "Eh, as a rag," says Dan. "Dead as a door nail," from Jack Derrick.

"Well, what's the first step to all this?" asks Dan Brodie.

"Some towns that have made good on this proposition have formed Commercial Clubs, others a Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture," says the banker, "but either amounts to the same thing. The idea is to have an equal number of farmers and merchants."

"That's a good idea," says Jack Derrick. "What's to stop us calling a meeting one day next week, and start the thing going?"

"Well," says the banker, "I would suggest that we don't go too fast. Perhaps if each of us were to do a little missionary work first, among our neighbors, and then hold another town-wide, we could make a sure start."

At this moment, there was a tremendous crash of pots and pans from the kitchen, where Mrs. Brodie was busy, like the good housewife she was, and wondering what in thunder all this meant, and what Dan was doing anyway.

"And I'd like to suggest, gentlemen," says Bill, "that if Mrs. Brodie will favor us, she attend our next confabulation. We sure want the women in this. Lastways, they can form a pretty strong sub-committee and help the sociability side of the movement no end."

The banker looks around the little circle. "Carried unanimously," says he.

Excuse Passenger—I left \$100 under my pillow. Did you see anything of it?

Pullman Porters—Yes, sir, much obliged for the tip, sah.

The naval correspondent of The London Times, commenting on the submarine returns, says:

"There is no material change in the situation, and assuredly no improvement—it is, perhaps, not to be wondered there should be growing dissatisfaction in Germany at the results of the submarine campaign. The hopes awakened by the high results of April are not fulfilled. It is due, no doubt, to this state of things and for the purpose of encouraging German public opinion that German leaders obtained and used to hearten the people, whether with any real satisfaction can be felt, the cryptic utterances of Grand Admiral Tirpitz.

"U-boat extremely effective, but it needs time," or the still more mysterious saying of Hindenburg: "U-boat war performs its office," must be doubtful. The soldier himself seems to have no great faith in the naval weapon, while the originator of the submarine war who has to ask more time yet, must know that time is working on our side.

"Commerce has been well maintained. There is no material falling off in the use of our ports by ships of all allied neutral nations.

"The traffic returns of the allies do not indicate any more than one submarine having the success expected of them by Germany. The number of ships of all nationalities entering the French ports increased from an average of 842 in four weeks in March to 1,044 in four weeks in June. The returns for July show a still further advance of 1,067. The departures also were numerous, and it is altogether clear the menace of the U-boat has not yet seriously affected overseas French traffic."

The Italian returns appear to bear the same view. The writer urges the greater use of naval aeroplanes in the fight against the submarine, or have we overestimated the value of aircraft as a means of overcoming the submarine?

Roumania Also

Coming Back

Planning a New, Happier and Freer Roumania

It will soon be Roumania's turn to come back with an army that will astonish the world! Such is the prediction of the Roumanian patriot, Take Jonescu. Jonescu states that while the army is completing its units—which will be a work of but a week or two—the men who look into the future are planning a new and a happier and freer Roumania. For example, seven-eighths of the cultivable land which made up the kingdom would belong to the agricultural classes, a much greater proportion than in France, a country of peasant proprietors. All the details of this great land reform would be settled in another session of the Roumanian parliament. In the present session they would incorporate a measure into the constitution assuring stability for all officials, whether employed in government, provincial or municipal administration. Take Jonescu knew that Roumania had other vast problems to solve but it was difficult to deal with and discuss them all at once. What he could assert was that they had all the firmest intention of solving all their problems on the widest and most democratic basis.

Heckling a Heckler

Thomas A. Daly, the Irish-American poet, was interrupted in an impassioned address in German-town by a heckler.

"Say, Tom," roared the heckler, "what's the matter with you Irish? You're always laying bare your wrongs."

Mr. Daly nodded grimly.

"That's because we want them redressed," he said.—Detroit Free Press.



Inside Our Striped Package
are the freshest, daintiest, most delightful soda biscuits you have ever tasted! They're called

Som-Mor Biscuit

because after eating one you want some more—right away QUICK!

Try them—plain or salted—be sure your grocer gives you the right package. Our

GRAHAM WAFERS

are delightfully different from any Graham Wafers you ever tasted.

Ask your Grocer

NORTH-WEST BISCUIT CO., LIMITED

Edmonton, Alta.

Agencies at Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon.

Russia's Gibraltar

Most Dangerous Proposition Any Navy Could Encounter

A British admiral, in the happy times of peace, paid a friendly visit to Russian waters and anchored his ship outside the harbor of Kronstadt, facing a semicircle of embattled forts, a front lined with heavy calibre guns, while the channel that leads to the great capital, a few miles to the east was dominated by mines and torpedo destroyers. He accepted an invitation to dine with the Commander of Kronstadt.

After a display of hospitality, the Russian admiral chaperoned his distinguished visitor to the highest altitude of his command, and pointing to the lines of forts stretching well down the Gulf of Finland, asked: "How long would it take the British navy to demolish these strongholds?" The admiral with a quiet modesty and humor replied: "Your Excellency, two divisions of the British navy might scatter these wonderful ramparts of artillery in ten hours, but one half the fleet would destroy the entire town and all these structures in twenty-four hours."

Since then Kronstadt is reckoned the most dangerous proposition that any navy could encounter. The other day it was in the hands of enemies of the provisional government of Russia. The announcement was received with something like consternation throughout the world, for if Kronstadt were ever betrayed into the hands of the Germans, the Gulf of Finland would belong to it. Kronstadt is the northeast key to Russia. The island of Kotlin on which the city is situated, is seven and a quarter miles wide, and is thirty-one miles west of Petrograd. The city has a population of 65,000.

The largest commercial vessels formerly stopped at Kronstadt to discharge part of their cargo, and here was the chief Petrograd custom house. The construction of the Morskoi Canal, twenty-three feet deep, up the middle of the bay, however, has made it possible for big ships to go directly to Petrograd without unloading, and Kronstadt is commercially far less significant than it was a few years ago. As the bay freezes in winter the Neva making it virtually a freshwater estuary, freight is then carried by rail over the ice to the capital.

The fortifications a few years ago had a combined length of eighteen miles. They were arranged in rings, at some points four deep, mounting at least 500 guns, some of them 14-inch. Many torpedoes and mines were distributed along the channels. The model for the earliest fortifications was made—in wood—by Peter the Great himself, whose house, about 200 years old, is one of the few show places at Kronstadt. The modern fortifications are "low and thickly armored earthworks, powerfully armed with heavy Krupp guns in turrets."

It is at Kronstadt that the Russian extremists would imprison the ex-Czar. Both the workmen's council at Petrograd and the crews of the battleships at Kronstadt have passed resolutions demanding the transfer of Nicholas from the palace to Tsarloe.

Mothers' Pensions

Cannot Be Both Mother and Bread-Winner

The management of a charitable society recently were considering the sad case of a widowed mother and her two children—a son of 18 and a daughter of 16. The son was in jail for theft and the daughter an inmate of a house of sin. The conclusion reached was that nothing could be done as both were already so far gone in sin that anything short of a miracle would fail to redeem them.

Eight years before when the boy was 10 and the girl 8, the newly widowed mother applied to this same society for help. After investigation, it was discovered that the woman was able to earn a living for her children, if she went out to some form of service. Accordingly her application was rejected, and she secured work to keep her children from bodily starvation. But when she was asked why she let the children go to ruin morally her answer cut the consciences of the members of the managing board to the quick: "What could you expect? I had to leave them every day while I went to work. How could I take any care of them?"

Considering only the bald financial phase of the question, it would have been much cheaper to have paid that mother \$500 a year to support the household, and leave her at home to care for and train the children, rather than bear the expense of dealing with her son as thief, and her daughter as a notorious character, perhaps, for the full length of their lives. He is hard-hearted indeed, who, when the mother's anguish is put into the scales, does not feel the terrible mistake of making her forfeit the children's souls in her effort to save their bodies.

A mother's pension for all women crowded into such a dilemma is the smallest measure of social obligation toward the problem. Starr J. Murphy, counsel for the Rockefeller Institution, said: "No woman can at one and the same time mother a family of children and be a bread-winner for them."—J. H. Hazlewood.

Employed In Large Numbers

Women Doing Fine Work in Aircraft Factory

A London writer gives this description of the work of women in the royal aircraft factory in England:

Recently I was permitted by the courtesy of the war office to visit this immense factory, where the eyes of the army are constructed, and had the delight of watching the women at work on this new and indispensable branch of the services.

I was, of course, aware that women were employed upon aeroplane building, but I had no conception as to the extent to which they are engaged.

In one large shed alone there were women engaged upon making tents to house the great machines, the wings of which other women in an adjoining shed were covering and "doping," while bags of the allies' colors were being made for signaling.

In the great machine shops I saw women welding—an extremely difficult and delicate work, which requires much patience, concentration, and no small amount of skill. That women should have proved adaptable to this particular work, I was told, has been one of the most astonishing revelations of the factory. In other shops they were engaged upon press tool work, rough filing, repitition milling, capstan lathe work, string sewing and small wood work.

The fallacy which has existed so long that women are constitutionally unable to use a hammer, is indisputably out of date, for the women aeroplane makers are as proficient in the wielding of a hammer, screw-driver, or file as any man. Nevertheless there seemed something strangely incongruous about a little golden-haired fairy I watched busy on the ribs of an aeroplane with a glue-pot and hammer.

Women are employed upon the inspection of stores and varnishing all wood work. Into the erecting sheds, too, they have penetrated, and perhaps it is their feminine presence there among the great machines which makes one realize most fully the innovations brought about by war. For from this particular work, as from the drawing offices where draughtswomen are now employed, the fair sex have in pre-war days been rigorously excluded, and necessity alone, we know, has permitted their invasion.

Canteens and rest rooms have been built in various parts of the works, and a first-aid room with a Red Cross nurse in constant attendance has been equipped.

A large and comfortable house has been taken near the factory, where fifty of the girls engaged upon clerical work are housed for about 18s per week, and later it is hoped accommodation will be provided for the factory girls.

Warships Conducting Vigorous Search

Submarines Said to Have Crossed the Atlantic

"The United States government is in possession of information which has revived the belief that German U-boats are again on this side of the Atlantic, and that they have established a base somewhere off the south side of Cuba.

"It is declared by officers of the navy that if this is so these U-boats have either been preceded or followed by one or more mercantile submarines, which have carried extra supplies of torpedoes and oil.

"Such a convoy is said to be absolutely necessary in order to make a trip across the Atlantic for German submarines worth while.

"American warships are conducting a ceaseless search along the suspected shores for any trace of bases of this character."

"The arming of all merchant ships has practically destroyed the attacking value of the three and four-inch guns which have been carried on the decks of these submarines in the past and the shell fire of which has meant the saving of a great many torpedoes.

"With the greater risk from open fighting, now that mercantile vessels are armed, the submarines are being compelled to depend more and more on torpedoes alone, and it is pointed out that unless these U-boats which are said to have reached Atlantic waters of the United States have some means of replenishing their stock of torpedoes their presence here except in great numbers would be productive of very little military advantage.

"It is believed, therefore, that mercantile submarine convoys have been sent also."

Drop in Value Significant

The German mark has now dropped to almost half its regular value, being quoted at thirteen cents instead of twenty-five. Commenting on the drop on the Dutch Exchange, the question is being asked whether the kaiser or other highly placed Germans are not sending their money out of the country and buying foreign credits for greater safety. The amount of selling of marks indicated by the recent further fall of exchange does not seem sufficiently accounted for by purely commercial reasons. The Times uses the significant headline, "The Rats and the Ship."

Progressive Western City

From a Cow Town to an Irrigation Centre

Twenty-five years or so, when measured by the standards of old settled districts, is no great span in the life of a community. Many an eastern town stands today almost as it did a quarter of a century ago; a little more weather-beaten and moss-grown, perhaps; with more pretentious public buildings and better kept streets, perhaps, but otherwise essentially as it stood in the early nineties.

But in the West all this is different. Places that 25 years ago were flag stations, or less, are today considerable centres of trade and population; some of them with street railways; many of them with electric lights, waterworks, and other marks of civic progressiveness. Nor has the change been a material one only. The old environment seems to have been uprooted and borne away, and a new environment, appropriate to the new life of the people, has been fitted on in its place. The rancher, the cowpuncher, the saddle horse and chuck wagon have given way to the farmer, the business man, the automobile and the modern restaurant.

In few places has this evolution been more rapid or more clearly defined than at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, famous in the nineties for its herds and its vast, unbroken ranges; now an important centre of irrigation and mixed farming, selected this year as the meeting place of the Western Canada Irrigation Association. The transformation from cow town to irrigation centre has been effected in less than half a generation; men still young were born before Maple Creek existed on the map, and before even the ranching business there was in its infancy.

The history of the town may be said to date to 1883, when the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway reached the district. The first settlers began to arrive about the same time, bringing with them the few head of livestock from which a great ranching industry subsequently developed. The district was ideal for that purpose; the Cypress hills to the south afforded shelter, water, fuel and building material, and in all other directions the grass-covered plains stretched unbroken to the horizon. But even the most optimistic pioneer attached no value to the land except for range purposes.

Then the idea took root in a few adaptive brains that the water which flowed in numerous streams from the Cypress hills might be used for irrigation. The first ditches on Maple Creek were dug in 1896, and irrigation on the other creeks in the district was begun about the same time. Irrigation was first employed mainly for producing fresh pasture, but has since been applied to all kinds of crop-growing, and there are now more than 190 distinct irrigation schemes in the district. Irrigation and dry farming are now practiced side by side, and the 1916 grain crop marketed at Maple Creek had a value of \$2,500,000. Land which at one time was considered valueless has made for its owners many modest fortunes.

In recent years J. Pluvius has been more generous with his rainfall than used to be his custom, but the farmers feel that their irrigation works constitute one of their greatest assets. So important have the irrigation interests of the district become that Maple Creek was chosen this year as the convention city of the Western Canada Irrigation Association. Irrigation authorities from all over Western Canada and from a number of centres in the United States, will meet there the first three days in August, and the transformation of the old cow town of the nineties will then be complete.

True To Type

Would Have Approved of Present Brutal Methods

There is an impression that the Germans of today are a more brutal race than were their ancestors. They are the descendants of the men who committed the appalling atrocities of the Thirty Years' War. Frederick the Great looted and then destroyed the house of a personal enemy; he ordered his gunners to fire on a church; he issued an order before a battle that no quarter was to be given; he forced prisoners and enemy civilians into the ranks of his army; he treated officer prisoners, who refused to fight against their own people, with cruelty; he reduced Saxony, a neutral country, which he entered with assurances of friendship, to a pitiful condition. Sir Andrew Mitchell, our ambassador, who was on the best of terms with Frederick, reported to the British government: "The very harsh manner in which the country of Saxony is treated fills me with horror." We may fairly conclude that as Frederick conducted war in a manner which transcended the worst customs of his day, and aroused horror even among his friends, he would have approved of all that the Germans have done in Belgium and France.

Waiter—Did you ring the bell,

Diner—No, I was telling it—I thought you were dead.—Bystander.

Blinded Artillery Is Helpless

States Are Asked to Put Out Eyes of Enemy

Put out the enemy's eyes and he is lost. That is the message Lieut. Amury de la Grange, French flyer, extraordinary, wants carried to the American nation. He told the United Press in an eloquent plea to the American people to get behind the proposed program of the aircraft production board of the council of national defence, and make possible speedy appropriations by congress of the sums necessary to send 5,000 machines to the French battlefields by March—and 10,000 machines by August, 1918. This would mean a total of training and fighting machines at the front and building approximately 50,000.

Carry out the proposed program, de la Grange declared and opening the way to Berlin is made possible—even probable. Carry out the program, he said, and the thing so far impossible of accomplishment—actual breaking of the German lines—is rendered well-nigh certain.

"This war," said Lieut. de la Grange, "as has been so often told, is one of artillery fighting at long ranges. Blinded artillery obviously is helpless. Air supremacy means blinded artillery for the other side.

"Again this war has developed into a war of manoeuvring. No manoeuvring means no surprises. Victory is impossible without an element of surprise. Given two sides where a deadlock exists, where there is even a near equality of men and metal and aviation, and surprise, yes, even victory is well-nigh impossible.

"But give one side a preponderance of aviation, even though that side is weaker in men and metal, and it is as a stronger blind man fighting a weaker man who can see.

"As it is now, both sides, as regards aviation, according to Lieut. de la Grange, are fairly equal with a slight balance favoring the allies. Both sides are feverishly turning out their maximum output—approximately 4,000 machines monthly, including thousands of training machines.

"Let America with its vast resources and its unlimited manufacturing possibilities turn herself quickly to giving us air supremacy," urged de la Grange, "and victory is near—lives in countless number will be saved, and billions in money will be unspent.

"It will take you time, yes, to start but start quickly—at once.

"It is time! time! time! Every week lost now means months lost next spring. And you Americans know what is lost each month in lives and money. This is the most important job aside from that of food.

"I doubt if you could produce heavy artillery within a year. Start now on the aircraft production board's seaplane program and you give us the greatest help. You may make a 1918 victory possible—even probable."

Noted Scientist Dead

Dr. Robert Bell Was in Front Ranks of Canadian Geologists

Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S., the noted Canadian geologist, died June 18 at his country home near Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, aged 76.

He was born in Toronto, his father, the Rev. Andrew Bell, being a minister of the Church of Scotland there. Belonging to a family of scientific tastes he entered the service of the Geological Survey of Canada, then under the direction of Sir William Logan. He was sixteen years of age at the time and he continued in the service for half a century. He had the good fortune to be trained under some of the most eminent men of science of his time, including Sir William Logan, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, one of the most brilliant chemists on this continent, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, of Edinburgh University. He was made professor of science in Queen's University at an early age but did not hold the position long for he felt especially drawn to geological field work.

His special contribution to the science of Canada and of the world was the work he did as a geographical surveyor. In this capacity he mapped out large portions of the territory between Labrador and the Rocky Mountains. He made surveys of the great rivers Athabasca, Slave, Churchill, Beaver, Nelson, Hayes, Winnipeg, Albany, English, Nipigon, Kenogami and Moose. Also track surveys of some of the largest lakes in Canada including Great Slave, Athabasca, Osnaburg, Nipigon and Lake of the Woods.

Dr. Bell was a prolific writer, making many contributions to the scientific journals of his time. He was made an LL.D., by Cambridge University.

He made his home in Ottawa during the winter seasons although of late years he has been much abroad with his family.

The lads in the English-speaking schools of Matabelland have subscribed one hundred pounds in sixpences to be spent in support of the Orphans and Widows Funds in Paris.

No Dry Information

There may be books in the running brooks, but boys can't get an education by going in swimming.

Women's Suffrage In Britain

British Women's Long Fight For Votes Is Ended

Great Britain's women at last win their long fight for suffrage. The principle was adopted in the house of commons by a majority of 330 votes. Truly this is a time of almost unbelievable changes. Today Lloyd George is at the head of a government who dared to pass by an overwhelming majority, a bill enfranchising the women of Great Britain. During the summer of 1914, Lloyd George was the man who so persistently opposed votes for women at the time the agitation was strongest.

War is an unfortunate leaven, but nothing else than war, in three years could have given to those English statesmen, the correct perspective of women in the social, political and economic world. By bending their every effort to the issue that lay nearest, the successful continuance of the war, the women, not only of Great Britain, but of the world have succeeded in exemplifying to the men of the nations their capabilities in grappling with national situations.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, by turning her wonderfully organized army of 600,000 women from the channels of militancy to the work incidental and concurrent with the carrying on of a world war, won for them the franchise for which they worked, for which they went on hunger strikes, and for which not a few gave their lives.

Many, no doubt, of those who now voted in favor of franchise, did so as a mark of appreciation and recognition for the splendid war work done by Great Britain's women. Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, voiced the sentiment of many when he said that giving the vote to women meant their entrance into parliament, the government and diplomatic service, but he urged the house to grant the concession ungrudgingly to the women who had bravely helped the nation in a time of war. Sir Robert Cecil said that it would be criminal to disregard the voice of women in post war problems.

It is not difficult to imagine an entirely different order of things in Britain, since before the war there were 1,300,000 more women than there were men. This majority in population will be increased by many hundreds of thousands when the war is ended, making women electors the vast majority. Let us hope for a time at least that not too many radical militants will have the control of the reins of government, to the exclusion of steadier going and more hardly convinced men such as Lloyd George and Herbert Asquith.

After their long concerted fight, the joy of this sudden victory is enough to make the British women lose a little of the reason and judgment and excellent self-control which they have exerted during the last three years. But as the steady and unemotional temperament of the Britisher is well-known, this, saddened and tempered by the experiences and bereavements of the war, leaves little room for anxiety on the part of the onlooker. Great Britain's women will rise to heights of nobility and integrity of character and purpose in this new responsibility as they have in the other responsibility of the past three years. No matter how much sympathy was due them in their cause for suffrage up to and including the summer of 1914, there is no doubt that they are a saddened and a wiser group.

Saving From Sunstroke

Danger Signals Every Teamster Should Heed

Ordinarily, five minutes of work will not kill a horse, but if the five minutes are in the afternoon of a hot day in July when the horse has been working hard beneath the burning sun, that small amount of time may be fatal. For that reason it is advisable to watch the horses to see that they are not overheated.

Here are some danger signals every teamster should heed: An overheated horse will lag in his gait, walk unsteadily and spread his legs when standing. His head is held low, the eyes protrude farther than usual and the pupils of the eyes are small. Breathing is loud and rapid. The skin is hot, the pulse quick and weak and the heart beats violently and irregularly. In severe cases the horse will stop suddenly, spread the legs apart in an attempt to steady himself and fall to the ground.

When the horse begins to stagger, it is too late for prevention. If a sponge saturated with cold water had been kept between the horse's ears while working, the trouble might have been avoided. The only safe plan to follow after the horse is overheated, is to unharness him and get him to a shady place at once.

Cold water, thrown forcibly on the animal, is an effective remedy. The skin should be rubbed vigorously with rough cloths. A bag of cracked ice may be placed between the ears. If conscious enough to drink, cold water should be offered in small amounts. A stimulant may be given. After the animal is recovered he should be turned in a shady pasture where there is plenty of clean, cool water.—Farm Journal.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSWORTH, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

The Canadian Soldier as a Fighter

The Canadian is a fighter, a good fighter, there is none better on the field of battle; we don't want to boast or we would say he is the best soldier under arms in any part of the world—man for man he never had his equal.

King David was a valiant man in his youth and slew his Goliath, but Goliath to David was only a pigmy in comparison to the German horde of 250,000 men who swooped down upon the first Canadian army of 10,000 at the battle of St. Julien when the Canadians withstood the attack and saved the day.

The capture of Vimy Ridge was one of the outstanding events in the world war. It was so complete a victory for the Canadians that the enemy didn't know what was really happening to them until they were pushed out and the Canadians dropped in to their snug nests so comfortably fitted up in the interior of the ridge.

The battle of Courcellette will go down in history as a display of valor, dash, enthusiasm and endurance worthy of the greatest heroes who ever lived. The French Can-

adians were on trial there and they proved as true as steel. The Canadian and the Canadian alike must be honored and applauded for the deeds of valor which they have done.

The Canadian, as we have said, is a good fighter, but let him do his fighting on the European battlefield against the common enemy of mankind, and not on the Plains of Abraham for political, racial, religious and sectional reasons. We cannot do any better than to consider the old saw, "In unity there is strength."

With first a united Dominion we can have a national government, but without the one we cannot have the other in anything but name.

Political Turmoil.

Canada was never in such a political turmoil as she is in today and that is saying a good deal, as this young Dominion has seen some stormy politics. The storm is not confined to the Dominion political field, but affects the provincial field as well.

Party government has had its trial and in the opinion of a great majority of the people, as far as we are able to judge, it has been found wanting. Partyism never did work very smooth at any time—in times of peace our party leaders have had to hold up their hands before an accusing people and declare "these

hands are clean," and then only got off because the jury disagreed; but during the present crisis the party system has utterly fallen down.

Questions of life and death have been too great for party politicians to settle. They cannot break away from partizanship—party obligations are too strong for them. They cannot free themselves from the big interests that have supplied them with their campaign funds and who will have their pound of flesh, even if the victim bleeds to death while the operation is going on.

The people are crying out for a national government, with a win-the-war policy first, last and all the time. Thus far they are united, but they split as soon as they begin to discuss the leadership of the national government. Some will not have Borden, others will not have Laurier. The grafters—those who have exploited Canada's immense natural resources to such an extent that everything in Canada that has a present market value has been snared, skinned and the pelt put in cold storage for the sole use and benefit of the snaror, his executors, and assigns forever—the grafters, we repeat, seeing that the present parties have lost control, are pushing one of themselves to the front—indeed, he does not require any pushing—he is vain enough to believe that he is the only one to fill the bill and presumptuous enough to reach for the sceptre of authority that will "enable" him at a word to confirm the profiteers in their "right" to special privilege and "conserve" the benefits of the public domain to their private use and pleasure.

Such a man is a reactionary and the people do not appreciate so backward a move; but damn the people; let them rave; what have they to do with the selection of their leader? The profiteer, the financier, the exploiter of the natural resources of the Dominion and the labor that must develop them—without which they are not worth a dollar—is the real leader, the government and the parliament of Canada.

If we must have a national government to unite the people and in order that they may put forth their full strength to win the war, how much more is it necessary to have a national government in times of peace. Had a national government been in power in Canada when the war broke out—and by national government we mean a business government, an efficient government, elected by the people to see that the public business of Canada is carried on in the interests of the people—we would not have been brought almost to a state of inactivity through party patronage, protecting and other forms of graft; there would be no trafficking in the blood of our Canadian manhood for the sake of party advantage; but on the contrary there would have been unity of purpose and concentration of effort that would have enabled Canada to strike her hardest and most effective blows.

It is not too late yet to form a truly national government, but the movement must proceed from and be carried on by the people and not by party political organizers or reactionary has-beens.

We must go FORWARD!

DR. MECKLENBERG

the graduate and long experienced optician will again be at
Carefairs, on Monday, Sept. 24
Didsbury, on Tuesday, Sept. 25.
Olds, on Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Charges are moderate.

Has it not yet occurred to you that an advertisement in the Pioneer would be a very good investment?

The Right Furnace

McClary's Sunshine Furnace is absolutely right—right in idea, in design, in construction, in price and in performance. It's a furnace made for your needs and is complete in every single detail. Write for free, descriptive booklet.

McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

FARE AND ONE-THIRD FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Going Aug. 31 to Sept. 3

Final Return Limit Sept. 5th

Take advantage of the Summer's last
Public Holiday by travelling via

Canadian Pacific Railway

"The World's Greatest Highway"

Apply any C. P. R. Agent, or
R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent.

Labor Day

MONDAY
SEPT. 3rd

Travel always
via

**Canadian
Pacific
Railway**

Is Your Home Furnished

As well as it should be?

If not, it's your fault. With the Fine Display in Home Furnishings right at your hand in our Stores there is no longer any excuse for you.

Better Homes for 1917

People everywhere are beginning to realize that after all the home is about the best place on earth. It is your duty to yourself and family to keep your homes attractive, cosy and comfortable, a place you will be proud to show your friends. If you have been neglecting yours, come in and let us help you. We have

7 Cars of Fine Furniture Just opened up in Didsbury

Including a large assortment of Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, Library Tables, Den Tables, Parlor Tables, Couches, Large Easy Chairs, Pianos, Dishes and Book Cases.

A Nice Line of Rugs

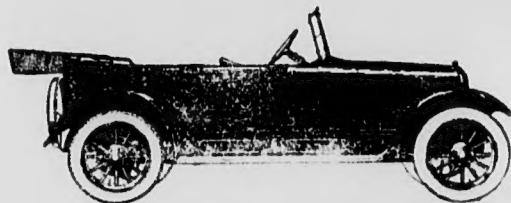
Our Stock is complete in all lines, and we are ready to cater to your home requirements. Drop in at any time and let us show you the many nice things we have. This will not place you under any obligation to buy unless you wish.

**Didsbury Furniture
Company.**

See our Exhibit in the Transportation Building, Canadian National
Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 25th to Sept. 10th



Model Eighty-Five



The Car Ahead

HERE IS the Overland Model Eighty-Five—the low-priced quality car that has been the choice of thousands.

Drive where you will, you are sure to see an "Eighty-Five" and more often than not it will be pointed out as the car ahead. For this Overland Eighty-Five has power and plenty of it.

Moreover, it is a smooth-running, easy-riding family car, one that will accommodate five people comfortably without crowding.

You can have your choice in this model of either a four cylinder engine or a six. The wheelbase of the Four is 112-inches—the Six 116-inches. Both are exceptional values.

A demonstration will convince you.

For those who like smaller cars there are
THE OVERLAND LIGHT FOURS
Touring
Roadster
Country Club

WALTER LESLIE
Local Dealer, Didsbury, Alta

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and
Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works: West Toronto, Ont.

"Marvelous Discovery"

Montreal Man So Ill With Dyspepsia
Thought He Would Die

Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills

No more convincing evidence was ever put on paper than the following letter from one of Montreal's well-known citizens, Mr. D. R. Larose, of 338 Joliette Street.

"Permit me to write you a few words concerning Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion for five years. I suffered so much that I could hardly attend to my work. I was weak and lost all courage. I enjoyed no rest until I decided to follow your treatment, after having read your advertisement in the paper. To my great surprise I immediately began to feel better. I am now using the second box and I feel so well that I want to tell you that I owe this great change to your famous pills. I recommend them to every person who is suffering from dyspepsia. Your grateful servant, D. R. Larose, 338 Joliette St., Montreal, P.Q."

Let all who have weak stomachs, and those who suffer with indigestion, headaches, biliousness, know they can be perfectly cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Successfully used for many years, mild and safe, 25c per box, all dealers, or The Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

DOWN SOUTH

ONCE upon a time a Philadelphia lawyer arrived in a Southern city. He had a pair of big spectacles, an inquisitive mind, and he wanted to know. With his Southern friend he was hurrying to the court house.

A negro parade blocked the street. Negroes in carriages, on horseback, on foot; negroes with swords and axes; stumpy negroes with Masonic banners; lean negroes with Pythian devices; fat negroes with Oddfellows' insignia; miscellaneous negroes with miscellaneous emblems.

The Philadelphian pushed through the crowd and ran back in great excitement.

"What's it all about? What are they doing?"

The Southerner couldn't explain, but beckoned to a very intelligent young negro—who, by the way, was a prominent politician—and asked:

"Tom, what's the occasion for all this parade?"

The young negro laughed.

"Now, judge, you ought to know dat a nigger don't need no 'casion for a parade."

BLUFFING THE KAISER.

German Emperor Denying Existence of Socialists

THE Panzig Allgemeine Zeitung relates that the Kaiser, meeting the director of a Panzig carriage factory at Marienburg, questioned him as to the conditions of the factory. The director replied: "In my factory there are no Socialists."

It is stated that the Kaiser was visibly delighted at this information. He charged the director to convey to the employees his royal thanks for their loyal opinions, and expressed the hope that this "devotion to the Crown" would become more firmly established in the land.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief, in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure, is within reach of all.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills**SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD**

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The results from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

Home
DYEING
is the way to
Save Money
and
Dress Well
Try It!
Simple as Washing
with
DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT!
Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly
with the S.M. Dye—No chance of mistakes. Fast
and Beautiful Colors! 10 cents from your Druggist or
Dealer. Send for Color Card and STORY Booklet. 74
The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal

WINCHESTER

**LOADED BLACK
POWDER SHELLS**

THE RED **W** BRAND

Shoot Strong and Evenly,
Are Sure Fire,
Will Stand Reloading.

They Always Get The Game.

For Sale Everywhere.

Storyettes

A NEW YORK editor, at the century Club, told a story about Robert W. Chambers, the novelist.

"Chambers went one summer," he said, "to Sarnapee with his brother. At the Ben Mere Inn, the aristocratic old ladies in rocking chairs, seated on the cool piazza that overlooked the lake, were very much stirred up by Mr. Chambers' arrival. Whenever he appeared they gathered about him, and talked books."

"Chambers was always ready for them. He had always on his lips some witty saying to double them up."

"Oh, Mr. Chambers," cried an old lady one day, "I admire 'Lorraine' so much. I've read it eight times."

"Madame," answered Chambers, with a bow, "I would rather hear you say you had bought eight copies."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, on his seventy-first birthday, last month, told a Cleveland reporter a golf story.

"Golfing in Augusta one bright winter day," he said, "I had for caddy a boy who didn't know me."

"An unfortunate stroke landed me in a clump of high grass."

"My, my," I said, "what am I to do now?"

"See that there tree?" said the boy, pointing to a tall tree a mile away.

"Well drive straight for that."

"I lofted vigorously, and fortunately my ball soared up into the air, it landed, and it rolled right on to the putting-green."

"The caddy stared at me with envious eyes."

"Gee, boss," he said, "if I had your strength and you had my brains, what a pair for a foursome we'd make."

HERE is a story that is told by a lawyer who swears that it is an actual experience: A jury had retired on a murder case, and had voted 11 to 1 for acquittal. The obstinate man was a small, red-faced fellow, apparently a heavy drinker. He held out for conviction, and declared that he was ready to stay there as long as the next one. Every now and then he would lean over and suck the head of a small bamboo cane he carried. Finally the jurymen began to make ready for a night of it. The little man soon fell asleep over his cane, and when he went further into the Land of Nod the stick dropped to the floor. Members of the jury picked it up, and were about to return it, when they discovered that it was filled with whiskey, and very good whiskey, too. They passed it around, each taking a sip. Of a sudden the little man awakened, and reaching for his cane, attempted to suck more "oil of joy" from the head. He was very thirsty, but found the can empty. After thinking some time, he said: "Boys, I believe I've changed my mind. I'll vote for acquittal. Let's hurry."

AT a table in the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia the other evening several manufacturers were gathered discussing subjects with great interest and with as great impartiality. The talk switched in time to the question of wages, and all had more or less to say on that point.

One of the men, who employs hundreds of workers, was called on to tell what he thought of the increased cost of living.

"Well," he said, "I know that my men are constantly asking for more wages and saying that they cannot live on what they earn; but one of them gave the richest excuse for a raise that I ever heard."

"He came into the office a few weeks ago and said that he had just been married and wanted more money. In a spirit of jest I said to him: 'So you want to take home more money to little wife? That's what you want the raise for, is it?'"

"Oh, no, sir," he replied, "I want the raise for myself. The wife knows how much I am getting now, sir, and I can't knock down any of my present wages; she gets it all. I need the raise for personal expenses."

"Well, you men can easily guess he got that raise; he is too blamed honest to let get away."

A SOMERSETSHIRE laborer going to work in the morning, called for his mate and found him hanging from a beam in his barn. He went

on to his work, and on arrival said to the other men:

"What do 'ee think I've a-seed? Bill Smith strung up in the barn. 'E 'anged 'ussell!'"

"'Anged 'ussell,' 'ave 'ee?' they said. 'And what'd 'ee do? 'Cut 'en down?'"

"'Cut 'en down,' he replied. 'No; 'ee warn't dead yet!'"

SENATOR ROOT, at a dinner in New York, complained of certain false charges that had been made against a company he formerly represented.

"The spirit in which some of these charges were brought," he said "makes me think of the blackmailer who declared:

"Knowledge is power."

"Then, with a wink, he added:

"Yes, knowledge is power—if you know it about the right person."

The Horseman

ONE way to break a broncho in is to rope the animal first, having a strong corral, not too large and fully seven feet high—eight feet is better. If not familiar with the rope, the noose can easily be fixed on the end of a long pole—a strong fishing pole is good. This method of roping is practised both in Africa and Australia. With the aid of the pole the noose can easily be put over the head of the wildest horse.

After a little preliminary pulling to see how the land lies, take a turn round one of the corral posts, shoulder high, and work the animal close up to this. Now bring your rope back alongside the animal and take a turn round the nearest post you can in his rear and let the rope be held by an assistant. The colt can now move neither backward nor forward. Now put on a strong halter and a short strong rope. The harness can be put on next. Of course there may be several falls, but if care is taken and reasonable precaution you will have the colt harnessed in twenty minutes to an hour.

Now bring in a steady horse already harnessed that understands his business; place him alongside the broncho; fasten the halter rope solidly around the gentle horse's neck; take a short rope, not as strong as the neck rope, and tie their tails together as short as possible so as to just allow them to work together without friction.

Now you have the broncho ready to drive and the wagon should be placed conveniently near a strong post. Make a practice of always hitching and unhitching near a suitable post. You can now drive your team—that means to drive the gentle horse and let him take the broncho—to this post. The gentle horse will step over the pole and the broncho will be in his place whether he likes it or not. Hitch up and drive a short distance; give this treatment twice a day for three days, and you will have a broken horse for anyone to use who understands horses.

Between the daily drives tie the colt out to a heavy log that he can just move and hobble his forelegs at the same time. Give at least twenty feet of rope and have the rope thick and soft. For hitching and driving one needs only one assistant, a good horse, and a strong neck rope, and he should tie their tails so that they will not come untied easily.

In a speech before the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association, Geo. F. Lee said the raising of fall colts ought to receive more attention among the farmers than at present, and especially so where several colts are raised each year. Many mares, he said, are worked but little during the winter months and could better raise a colt than in summer, when in the harness much of the time. No extra warm barn, nor no more room is needed than for the spring colt. The little fellow will get a surprisingly warm coat of hair and ought to be out in the yard every day when other horses can be out.

It is best to have the fall colts come between October 15th and December 1st. Getting them earlier brings it into the fall work too much, and getting them later makes it rather cold for the little fellows before they get their coat of hair.

When the colts about March 1st, which gives some time to get the mares in good shape for spring work. The colt by this time will eat oats, and when grass comes let him out, but teach him to come to the barn every night so that he can be fed a little twice a day. It will not do to try and carry a fall colt through the first summer on grass alone. Such a colt well started and kept growing right along, can be broken to work and earn its living right along, after two and one-half years old, which is half a year ahead of the spring colt instead of a year behind, as some claim.

Another point is that a mare in foal, handled by a considerate driver, can better stand the work in summer than one nursing a colt and doing the same amount of work.

Abortion of mares can sometimes be avoided by changing their breeding season from spring to fall and working them up to the foaling time.

Some difficulty may be experienced in getting the mares to breed late enough in the fall, especially if they

Regarded as one of the most potent compounds ever introduced with which to combat all summer complaints and inflammation of the bowels, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial has won for itself a reputation that no other cordial for the purpose can aspire to. For young or old suffering from these complaints it is the best medicine that can be procured.

We guarantee the perfect quality and absolute purity of the tobaccos used in the manufacture of

SWEET CAPORAL Cigarettes.



are thin in flesh, but when once started there is no trouble after that.

As soon as it begins to eat regularly give it a small feed box to itself and start with a handful of oats three times a day. Oats is the best single feed for colts. If this is not available, get some bran and mix with the shelled corn, half and half. The amount of feed is a matter of judgment. Aim to give it just a little less than it wants. Gradually increase the grain as the colt grows older and continue it through the first winter, along with plenty of good, clean hay.

Careful horsemen do not feed their horses all the hay that they want. As a rule, a pound of hay and a pound of grain for each hundred pounds of weight is good feeding. Overfeeding with hay, especially if it is of not a

fine quality, sooner or later is likely to cause heaves. If horses are idle for a day or two we would reduce the grain at least a half, but continue the hay. There is no objection to breaking colts to drive at the age of two years if they are handled carefully and not overworked. There is some danger of riding them at this age. Some men will get a lot of roadwork out of a two-year-old colt with no injury to the colt whatever, while others will seriously injure them.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parnelle's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

Red, Weak, Watery Eyes.
Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. See At Your Druggist. Write For Eye Book Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto

HIGHER ACCOUNTING and CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY BY CORRESPONDENCE

Write for full particulars to—

Dominion School of Accountancy and Finance
WINNIPEG, MAN.

D. A. Pender, C.A. D. Cooper, C.A. J. R. Young, C.A. S. R. Flanders, LL.B.

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE**Sackett Plaster Board**

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Standard Gas Engine Oil

Is the Only Oil You Need for Gasolene and Kerosene Engines



It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

Steam Traction Engines and Steam Plants

Capitol Cylinder Oil
delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

Traction Engines, Wagons, Etc.

Mica Axle Grease
makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Reapers, Threshers, Plows, Harrows

Granite Harvester Oil
insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited
Ontario Agents: The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.

Phone 42

FRUIT

Apples
Peaches
Pears Plums
Bananas
Oranges

We carry a full stock of all seasonable lines of Fresh Fruits, which we buy direct from the growers and sell at close prices.



Farmers

We want to buy your Poultry
Get our prices before you sell



SHOES

We have a full line of shoes in stock for Men

Women and Children

Phone 42

HARVESTERS SALE

Everything you require for the harvest on sale for 10 days. All prices quoted on these lists hold good from Wednesday, Aug. 29, to Saturday, Sept. 8.

FOR THE MEN

Overalls, per pair	..	..	..	\$1.60
Gloves, pair	\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00			
Cotton Socks, 2 pairs for	..	..	..	25c
Cashmere Socks, 3 pairs for	..	..	..	\$1.00
Light Wool Socks, per pair	..	..	..	25c
Colored Handkerchiefs, red & blue, 2 for	25c			
Whipcord Pants, per pair	..	..	..	\$2.25
Corduroy Pants, per pair	..	..	..	3.75
Sweaters, prices from	..	\$5.00 to	7.00	
Shirts, prices from	..	1.00 to	2.25	
Underwear, light and heavy	1.00 to	3.50		
Felt hats,	\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and	2.50		
Canvas Gloves, heavy, per pair	..	..	..	25c
Canvas Gloves, 2 pairs for	..	..	..	25c
Suspenders, good value, per pair	..	..	..	45c

FOR THE TABLE

Smoked Hams, per lb	..	..	..	35c
Pea Meal Shoulder, Boneless, per lb	..	..	..	33c
Pea Meal Backs, per lb	..	..	..	38c
Breakfast Bacon, per lb	..	..	..	38c
Bologna, per lb	..	..	17 1-2c	
Salmon, 6 tins for	..	..	..	\$1.00
Tea, 3 lbs for	..	..	..	1.25
Flour, "Our Best," 100 lbs	..	..	..	6.25
Flour, "Glenora," 100 lbs	..	..	..	6.00
Syrup, 5 lbs, for	..	..	..	55c
Syrup, 10 lbs, for	..	..	..	1.00
Syrup, 20 lbs, for	..	..	..	1.85
Coffee, 5 lbs for	..	..	..	1.00

FOR THE TABLE

Rolled Oats, 8 lbs for	..	..	..	50c
Rolled Oats, 20 lbs for	..	..	..	\$1.10
Rolled Oats, 40 lbs for	..	..	..	2.00
Corn Flakes, per pkg	..	..	..	10c
Cheese, per lb	..	..	..	30c
Rice, 4 lbs for	..	..	..	25c
Pot Barley, 2 lbs for	..	..	..	25c
Brown Beans, 2 lbs for	..	..	..	25c
Tapioca, 2 lbs for	..	..	..	35c
Sago, 2 lbs for	..	..	..	35c
Soda Biscuits, in bulk, per lb	..	..	..	17c
Mixed Fancy Biscuits, per lb	..	..	..	25c
Package Sodas, each	..	..	..	30c

FOR THE HOUSE

Flannelette Blankets, 12-4	..	..	..	\$2.50
Flannelette Blankets, 11-4	..	..	..	1.90
Table Oil Cloth, 1 1-4 yards wide	..	..	..	40c
Table Oil Cloth, 1 1-2 yards wide	..	..	..	50c
Comforters, large size	..	..	..	3.50
Window Shades, each	..	..	..	80c

White Cups and Saucers, per doz	..	..	..	\$1.75
Clover Leaf Cups and Saucers, doz	..	..	..	2.00
Dinner Plates, per doz	..	..	..	1.85
Water Glasses, per doz	..	..	..	1.20
Oatmeal Dishes, per doz	..	..	..	1.25
Vegetable Dishes, each	..	..	35c and 45c	
Butter Crocks, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	..	..	..
Gallon, price per gallon	..	..	..	20c

Williams & Little
Didsbury

"The store that satisfies."

Phone 42

Vegetables

Tomatoes
Cauliflower
Cabbage
Onions Beets
Carrots
Cucumbers

A fresh supply of home grown and imported vegetables always on hand at market prices



Farmers

make our store your headquarters during Fair Days. We will be glad to show you our stock of Fall and Winter Goods.



Attention Men!

Our new stock of Suits

has arrived and is ready for your inspection

Phone 42

WHY MANY A MAN MAKES A FAILURE OF LIFE

Not Because He Lacks Brains or Ability, But Because His Liver is Slow

An inactive lazy liver makes plenty of men and women seem intellectually dull. They really have the "go," but are weighed down, pulled down by a sluggish condition of the system. In consequence lots of good chances are lost, enjoyment missed and pleasures refused—all because of a poor working stomach and a disordered liver.

Men and women, wake up your livers, give relief to sluggish kidneys—they are working hard, but can't keep on forever doing duty for both the kidneys and liver.

Let Dr. Hamilton's Pills help you—let them drive those poisons from the blood that depress your mind and brain.

Let Dr. Hamilton's Pills give you such inward wholesomeness that body and spirit will tingle and glow with health and ambition.

You can depend on this—that Dr. Hamilton's Pills clear the skin, brighten the eyes, purify the blood, send energy, vim and good spirits circulating to every part of the body.

No other medicine makes people so healthy or keeps you always at your best like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are mild, curative and safe, 25c per box, at all dealers, or The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

HE DIDN'T BELIEVE IT

SENATOR CRANE, who organized a baseball game between the statesmen and the correspondents at Hot Springs, Virginia, in which President Taft, then a candidate, played, is an enthusiast and never loses a chance for a game.

The senator once took a party, composed of his council and staff, while Governor of Massachusetts, to Lebanon Springs, New York, for an outing. The trip was made in three mountain wagons. On the way home Governor Crane made all get out, and taking a bat and ball from one of the wagons, organized a game in an adjoining field.

While the game was in progress along came a carriage, in which were two gentlemen.

"Who's playing ball?" asked one of the newcomers of the driver of one of the waiting wagons.

"Well, that man pitching is the Governor of Massachusetts, the catcher is the Lieutenant-Governor, the shortstop is the Adjutant-General, and the man on third is a representative in Congress," answered the wagon driver.

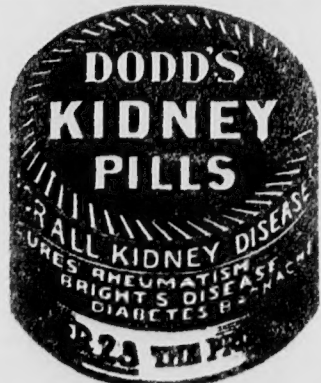
The two gentlemen looked at each other for a moment.

"Well," said the questioner, "perhaps you would like to know who I am? I am George Washington"—and he whipped up his horse and drove disgustedly away.

THE LOST WILD PIGEONS

MY attention, says a Canadian who writes to the editor of "Sports Afield," was lately called to an article in the Chicago Daily News of July 20, regarding the fate of the Wild Pigeon. G. E. H. tells of having heard an old seaman—a mate on board the steamer Uganda—relate the fact that, in 1873 or 1874, millions of these birds were overtaken by a severe storm, as they were migrating towards the South over the Great Lakes Huron and Ontario. For days his vessel was plowing through their dead bodies.

Thinking it would be of interest to the many who are at a loss to know what became of them, I would say that the year was 1873; the month, September. The pigeons, in their flight, went as far northeast as the wilds of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, and visited these localities in countless numbers. Since that year they have not been seen there. September, 1873, was a very stormy month; heavy rains, fog and great gales prevailed along the coast of Nova Scotia. I was living in Halifax at the time, and I remember hearing captains of steamers and sailing boats, hailing from Boston, New York and other ports, telling that for miles they had been sailing through millions of dead pigeons, drowned in the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean. The supposition was that they had started on their Southern flight and had lost their bearings in the fog, and that a severe rain and heavy gale beat them down into the ocean. I also hear that for days afterwards the inhabitants of the Annapolis shore (or west coast of Nova Scotia) were engaged in throwing the bodies of the dead pigeons back into the water as the tide receded. This I consider the true history of the Lost Wild Pigeons.



Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

DAME FASHION'S DECREES

ALL important in the complete outfit of today are wraps and tea gowns, and in calculating the cost of the season's wardrobe it is as well to allot a goodly sum for them, for they are now considered positively indispensable to every woman who wishes to be considered conversant with the art of dress. The fashionable tea gown this season is a most elaborate affair, quite well suited to the small at home dinner or card party, for its flowing lines and more or less picturesque effect differ marvellously little from what is called the informal dinner gown. The high belt and the long, plain skirt that have for some time been associated with the Empire style of dinner gown are absolutely correct for the elaborate tea gown, and in truth it requires a keen eye to detect wherein lies the great difference.

Brocades are extremely fashionable this season, and the striped ones are for the moment very popular. There is, however, a suggestion of striped wall paper and furniture covering about many of the designs that inevitably detracts



Rose Voile Tea Gown

from their beauty in spite of the exquisite colorings, but there is no necessity for selecting any pattern that is not attractive. There are also no end of fancy silks, satins and moires that are of the most charming design and color and marvellously well adapted to the modern tea gown. The woman who loves dress delights in contriving and adapting colors and materials, and she it is who evolves some of the smartest styles that are adopted. To copy from some old portrait a gown that would be perhaps too striking and picturesque except for a tea gown does not occur to the average dressmaker, but the artist in clothes, be she the seller or the buyer, has studied art for dress' sake and knows what charming ideas can be carried out by this copying of old paintings. There are this season the most beautiful old brocades and velvets in soft, harmonious tones of color that are in great demand and which, made up with plain satin or velvet and old lace, are exquisitely becoming. Plain satin and plain velvet require much more trimming, and while the first cost will be far less than if the brocade is selected, in the end the price or sum total is generally the same, but just here is where economy and cleverness can be brought into play, for it is a by no means difficult task to make the smartest of tea gowns from the ball gowns of the previous season.

The first requisite of the truly successful tea gown is that it shall be absolutely comfortable. A tightly fitted gown is not smart even for the stoutest figure, and the lines must be hidden under trimming or the folds of the material. If the gown looks shabby or the material is not fresh, a wonderful scheme is now possible in the veiling with chiffon, black or some contrasting color, or with lace. There are many pattern robes in embroidered net and chiffon or trimmed with velvet that are well adapted for this purpose, for they are like tunics, falling straight from the shoulders and not too full. Long scarfs of chiffon can be used as trimming, caught on the shoulders and fastened together below the waist, giving the V-shape effect to the form back and front, but as a rule they are so placed so that they are not caught together too tightly, as that destroys the desired straight lines. A practical tea gown made from a ball gown of flowered brocade in two shades of grey is a charming model. Both waist and skirt have been changed from the original design to open in front instead of at the back. Then there is a petticoat, or underskirt, veiled with lace, and the front of the waist is veiled in the same manner. Long lace sleeves fall from the shoulders, giving the lines required for a tea gown, and a cord and tassels of gray and silver are so arranged that they make the waist line much lower in front and give the effect of holding in place the lace on the waist and skirt.

Nothing more practical than the plain satin or velvet tea gown has ever been designed. It can be made with a lace or embroidered front or there can be accordion pleated chiffon, with bands of velvet or passementerie, the jewelled

passementerie to form the petticoat and front of waist, over which the gown itself opens as though it were a big loose coat. The fronts are always loose, but the newest models are designed to make the figure as slender as possible, and the side seams are taken in, not to fit tight, but yet to keep to the lines of the figure. The back falls from between the shoulders absolutely straight, and the long train adds height to the wearer in a most becoming manner. The lace undersleeves, below the elbow, or even as long as the wrist, are most carefully fitted to the arm, while long oversleeves fall from the shoulder, slashed the entire length to show the arm. The fashionable tea gown of the winter is cut low at the neck, square or round as is most becoming, although fashion decrees the square cut is the smarter, and not too low. There may be folds of lace or tulle over the shoulders if more becoming, but the gown is complete without the folds.

Lace tea gowns with long brocade and Pompadour coats are always in fashion, and this winter seem destined to be more popular than ever. The lace gown, while designed to be worn with the coat, is nevertheless complete in itself, and is most carefully fitted. The skirt is plain or with three deep flounces, quite narrow but not exaggeratedly scant. The waist, of the simplest design, is gathered around the shoulders and the fullness is drawn in at the waist line. The silk coat is loose and long, but so shaped as not to be shapeless, and this is an art indeed. There are elbow sleeves of the silk, with ruffles of lace, while the belt of satin ribbon, fastened in front with a jewelled buckle, finishes the waist so perfectly that the gown can be worn without the coat for a simple dinner gown.

Voile of every description, lace, net and all transparent materials in all colors, plain and figured, are used in the fashionable tea gowns, and the accordion pleated gowns are hard to make becoming and require great skill in the fashioning, so that the design is not one to be rashly undertaken in these times when to look slender and to have as straight lines as possible seem to be the ambition of every woman. Certain fashions cannot be rashly recommended, and this is one that must simply be chronicled.

The evening wrap made of satin chiffon or velvet is quite unlike the wrap of last season. It is not nearly so wide and at the back is drawn into a ridiculously narrow width, following the lines of the tied skirt. To attain this appearance of scantiness with the amount of material requisite in a garment that is intended to be worn over a gown is quite a triumph, but it is done. Sometimes the fronts also are drawn with a band and at the same time are wide enough to permit of one side crossing over the other. Sleeves and cloak are all in one, there being no defined shoulder seam nor armhole at the back or front, so cleverly is it hidden under the folds of the material. Wide revers, so wide that they quite cover the front of the coat, are pointed in shape, and a wide sailor collar is another addition. This last has not been universally accepted, and the flat finish of velvet or folds of satin or the band of embroidery are still chosen in preference. Black evening wraps are again smart, but there are many made in the new shades of red, blue and gray that are charming and most becoming, and after all it must be admitted that a wrap to match the gown or in sharp contrast is necessary if a woman wants to look her best in the evening.

For practical purposes the satin coat rather than the black. But just because it is so practical, the light colored mantle, half coat and half cloak, seems more in keeping with an elaborate ball gown, and exquisite velvets, satins and brocades that are now utilized for this purpose show to the most ignorant that the garment is costly. Brocade, fur and lace



Lace Tea Gown with Rose Silk Manteau

furnish a marvellous combination and one that seems especially well adapted to the styles of today; for the long loose coat, not too wide, shows to perfection every good line of the figure, while the fur collar and band of fur around the bottom of the coat make its value more apparent, and the dainty touch of old lace, as facing or in a jabot, is invariably becoming.

The long capes and mantles are certainly graceful and becoming, and are not to be entirely thrust to one side in favor of the coats. On the contrary, the fashion is as popular as ever, and the daintiest of effects are given in the crepe de chine or satin chiffon and lace that are so wonderfully combined. Light colors are the smartest in the capes and cloaks, and lace and embroidery are both used as trimming. Black chiffon and ceru lace are also combined in the very newest and smartest of these wraps.

Are You Using An Oily Liniment?

Beware of Any Thick, Greasy Liniment That Contains Acids and Strong Ammonia

No doctor would think of prescribing a greasy, thick, ammonia liniment—they can't penetrate and in consequence are unable to reach the source of pain. The best liniment for general household use is "Nerviline," which is sold under positive guarantee to cure pain.

Nerviline is sure to cure pain because it is immensely stronger than other liniments, because it is more penetrating, because it relieves the congested condition that excites pain, because it restores circulation of the part. Now you understand why one person in three throughout the Dominion of Canada uses Nerviline. These people have tested it. They know how good it is, because in the hundred and one minor ailments that afflict us at odd times they found Nerviline always cured. Nerviline is an absolute antidote to pain, powerful, soothing, and certain in its action.

Nerviline is inestimably the finest remedy for pain found in the world. Not an ache or pain anywhere that Nerviline does not cure.

Try Nerviline for neuralgia, headache, sciatica, lumbago, stiffness, rheumatism—wherever there is soreness or pain, rub on Nerviline, and you'll be cured, refuse anything offered you instead of Nerviline, in two sizes, 50c and 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhzone Company, Kingston, Ont.

HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF KRUPP A PEACE ADVOCATE

THE richest woman in Germany and, furthermore, a most interesting personality, is the Baroness Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach. When the last male head of the house of Krupp died he left practically all of his great property to the elder of his two daughters, Bertha. Several years ago she married the Baron von Bohlen and Halbach, a young German diplomat.

Frau von Bohlen is a woman of very strong mentality. She is at the same time noted for her "sweet femininity" and her efforts in behalf of universal peace—strange as this may seem in view of the character of the great enterprise from which she derives her vast income.

According to an article in a recent number of the English World's Work, Frau von Bohlen is an active, working member of the Board of Directors of the Krupp works. She follows with alert intelligence all the workings of the establishment. She is, however, while proud of the commercial success and industrial triumph the enterprise has attained, quite frank in expressing her determination that no "unnecessarily or cruelly destructive" weapons shall be turned out from the Essen shops. This side of her character was brought out impressively by the statement made by a delegate to the International Peace Conference at Stockholm early in August. The speaker alleged that he had the Baroness' own words as authority for the statement that she had personally objected to the manufacture of a particular gun known as a "bomb cannon." The possibilities of this weapon were so great that the woman who is virtual owner of this enterprise became alarmed and frankly admitted that she was an advocate of international peace.

The gun is to be a muzzle-loading small bore gun, the projectile for which is a metal rod to the end of which, outside the barrel of the gun, is tied the bomb. When the rod is shot out it carries the bomb along and some distance away, when the bomb has acquired the right velocity, it slips from the rod. Thus carrying tremendous power as an explosive much damage will be done in a fortress. But as much more will be done by the poisonous gases that will be released.

The deadly gases were the feature to which Frau von Bohlen strenuously objected. It is interesting to note the fact that in commenting on the report that the Baroness had expressed herself as unwilling that this weapon should be manufactured at Essen, one of the German dailies observed editorially, with humorous naivete: "The experts explained to Her Grace that the gun was so dangerous that few would get in its way, and that it would therefore tend towards peace."

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs

A New or Kendall's Horse Spavin Cure?

Warren, Ont.
Feb. 11th.
"I had a horse that had a Spavin for a long time and I had tried nearly every kind of medicine when a neighbor told me to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I did and it acted wonderfully."

M. ROSENTHAL.
Kendall's Spavin Cure is so untried experiment, but is the world's standard remedy for all Swellings, Soft Bunches and Lameness in horse and man.

Used the world over for 40 years. Every farmer, stockman, expressman, livery proprietor and horse owner generally should keep it always on hand.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. 56
Enosburg Falls, - Vermont.

"Prepare for Lumbago"

If You Have "Nerviline" Handy One Rubbing Will Cure the Pain
THOUSANDS USE "NERVILINE"

The "strike" of lumbago is like a bolt of lightning—you never know when it is coming or where it is going to strike. Probably the one certain thing about lumbago is the fact that it can be cured by Nerviline—the only liniment that penetrates deeply enough to reach the congested chords and muscles.

**LETTER
NO.
4875**

Years ago I strained my back and suffered considerably with weakness over the spine," writes Darius P. Millan, a well-known farmer, residing near Kingsville. "Then lumbago attacked the weak spot, and for days at a time I would have to lie up in bed, unable to move or turn. Liniments, poultices and hot applications failed to bring the desired relief, and I was in despair of ever getting really well again. I at last decided to test 'Nerviline.' I got five bottles from the drug store and had it rubbed on three times a day. The stiffness and pain left my back quickly, and by continuing Nerviline I was completely cured of Lumbago."

This is similar testimony to that of nearly five thousand Canadians who have written unstinted words of praise to the manufacturers of Nerviline. For the cure of lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia and rheumatism there is no liniment with one-fifth the pain-relieving power of Nerviline.

Refuse any substitute. In two sizes, 50c and 25c, at all dealers, or The Carrhazone Co., Kingston, Ont.

IRELAND'S NAMES

THE impression is general that at least nine out of every ten men in Ireland are named Pat Murphy, and for once there is some real ground for the popular impression, for, if you call every person you meet in Ireland "Murphy," you will be right once in every eight times. If the others are not named Murphy, the chances are two in seventeen that they are Kellys. A strong and growing rival of Murphy and Kelly, however, is Smith. In both England and Scotland, Smith is far in the lead, and in Wales beats Jones by a narrow margin.

The number of typical English names in Ireland is surprising. Messrs. Baker, Cooper, Long, Small, Turner, etc., are frequently encountered, but, despite this invasion and the equally vigorous attack of Welsh Joneses, there are enough left of the Aherns, Riordans, Fagans, and Moynihans to keep alive the traditions of the land.

Any Murphy in Ireland, or out of it, can tell you that "Murphy" is a concession to the poor, ignorant English, who found difficulty in pronouncing the saints help them! a simple name like MacMurrough—the name of the ancient kings of Leinster, of whom Dermot was the last.

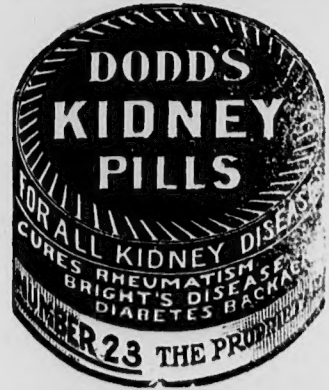
THE IRISHMAN AGAIN

Bunting (to policeman): "I understand you secured the discharge of Officer O'Brien for sleeping on duty. That was right."

Officer Bulehny: "Yis, sorr, Yez see, me an' O'Brien had a nice corner to go to to shalape in lvery night, but O'Brien snored that loud Oi cudden shalape at all, so Oi reported him."

To clean oil paintings rub a slice of freshly-cut potato all over the picture (when dirty take a fresh slice). Wipe over with a sponge dipped in warm water; polish with a silk handkerchief.

The shell of an egg often breaks if plunged directly into boiling water. It is a good plan to pour a little warm water over them first before putting them into hot water.

**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and any painful affliction promptly relieved by****ABSORBINE-JR.**

A safe, pleasant, antiseptic liniment. Penetrates to seat of trouble, healing and soothing. Also removes scabs, soothes itching, cures eczema, etc.

A customer writes: "My wife has been troubled with a ruptured limb for 18 or 19 years—no red day or night. We tried most every known remedy for the trouble—nothing even gave temporary relief. One-half bottle of ABSORBINE-JR. has been used by rubbing on with the hands only, and there is no more pain and has not suffered from pain since the second or third application. The veins were large and prominent—at this time almost invisible with very little swelling. This is almost a miracle, but it is as near the truth as I can express it. We gladly recommend it to any one who may suffer in like manner."

Safe and pleasant to use quickly absorbed into skin, leaving it dry and clean. Remedies like the above make faith unnecessary. Ask your neighbors about it. Price \$1.00 a box, \$2.00 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Book 12 free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Also furnished by MARTIN ROSE & WYER CO., Wholesale THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Wholesale & Carriers and HARRISON'S BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

IT has become a matter of history today that the French couturiere has no insignificant opinion of himself. His reputation is world-wide; he is a dress genius and he knows it. Yet, notwithstanding all this, he is quite willing to give credit where credit is due.

So it did not surprise me in talking to a progressive young leader of the Rue de la Paix recently, who, by the way, was not monsieur, but madame, to hear her say:

"La belle Americaine? Indeed, she does influence our styles. Her independence in dress, her knowing what she wants and what she doesn't want, spurs us on to more and more variety."

"But when it comes to enthusiasm and a genuine appreciation of our creations, then we look to our own fair Parisienne. It is she who values any original note we introduce

**Braided Gray Serge Suit**

and who understands the perfect carrying out of each little detail of the toilette. She knows the real worth of every artistic motif, of every daring color combination. Just at present, she is showing the belle Americaine how to wear her frocks.

"She says first consider the silhouette, which is slimmest itself. The new French figure reminds one of an exclamation point, that is, it does when it belongs to the mannequins who exhibit the new gowns, for their thinness is really most startling."

"After the thin, the extremely thin, silhouette, has been attained, let the American woman, who would have the Frenchwoman's chic, borrow some of her ability for taking pains. She never dresses in a hurry, and everything the Parisienne wears is selected and studied in relation to the whole. The little nothing—"petit rien"—of a figure requires an important hat to make it elegant, yet if the hat be too big or the skirt too narrow, how quickly it may become so conspicuous that it is almost vulgar."

Frenchwomen believe that one of the best ways to cut off years is to add a few to the effect of the costume, so they seldom make the mistake of dressing in too youthful a fashion.

The American woman who most successfully puts into practice this theory is Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, senior, always one of the best dressed women at every gathering which she graces. She never dresses in the mode exactly, either as to color or the cut of her costume. At an Antennae race recently she wore a gray satin cloth costume, the jacket of medium length richly soutache, the same trimming giving body to the skirt, which just touched all around. She is a large woman, consequently she wore neither the short jacket, nor the short skirt now in vogue. She never gives herself the hardening test of the severe tailor-made and she carries out this same softness of line in her slightly trimmed hats, which have always a soft, rich flow of line, rather than a stiff one. You cannot imagine this American, so long a resident of Paris, adopting the fascinating little ducked off suits of to-day any more than you can imagine a Frenchwoman doing it.

Mrs. Vanderbilt dresses to suit her figure. She has a keen sense of the ridiculous, and she is never tempted by any new fashion which she thinks may detract from her dignity.

It was Callot who first evolved the idea of using rich fabrics for the tailored suit. It was she who showed us by the most subtle, slight turn of revers or cuff, that the mode or the homespun needed only to be fashioned in rich satin or her beloved rep moire to become a twentieth century tailored suit.

If we follow in Callot's train, there is nothing so chic or in such good taste as the silk tailored suit for early autumn wear. The coat must be easy of fit and the skirt narrow, its softness of material adding to the fetching effect. Though the banded-in skirts for these suits continue to be fashionable, yet Callot just now is approving another cut—the folded-over skirt, with a little patch of black just above the feet suggesting a petticoat.

In coloring, darkest blue is favored, as well as prune, green, and particularly black. Big revers of the same color or of black satin are worn and the cuffs and the so-called petticoat match them. The new button gives the final touch to these suits. Its centre of the material is ingeniously set in a rim of black satin.

The hat that accompanies such a costume is by preference a large one such as the picturesque Gainsborough shape, small toques being left for the fuller outlines.

In addition to these silk suits of Callot's, which are so extremely chic, she is also making, for a little later in the autumn, many suits of heavy blue serge, the short coat having a box effect and made with a deep hood, which is lined

with the very finest of white serge. These suits, whatever their color, have for their only trimming hand-made black passementerie buttons.

By the way, it was Callot who first introduced the banded-in skirt, but she never pictured it in the extreme phases that it has recently shown.

Though the American buyers do not seem specially partial to Paul Poiret's frocks, yet it is not unlikely that he will be the next step, after Cheruit, in popularity. It was Paul Poiret who first introduced the vogue for vivid colors. He has been putting touches of brilliant green, red, blue, and yellow, even in combination, upon his peculiar little short-waisted gowns, for many a season. There is no more original nor artistic designer in Paris than Poiret, if none more extreme.

This season, though black, black-and-white, and many purple tones are decidedly the mode, all of the houses are using Poiret's strong colors, even Cheruit and Doucet, the most conservative of the big couturieres. But they do not use them so lavishly or quite so daringly as Poiret. Cheruit favors a deep yellow, Callot emerald green, Paquin scarlet, Drecoff royal blue. Doucet is also using much of this blue. It is the favorite of the bright tones with the milliners and ranks about second choice in all the houses. These bright colors are used for trimming and also as foundations, and occasionally they are quite frankly used for the entire gown which, by the way, is their least happy arrangement. However, when the veiled over drapery is of black net pailletted, or of gray chiffon covered with steel sequins, or of black Chantilly lace, the gown is apt to be very effective, with the brilliant color note thus softened and toned down.

Cheruit is particularly favoring black, and black and white combinations for both street and evening gowns. She is also using chiffon in fine black and white stripes, which give a beautifully soft gray effect. Another treatment of colors is to have the entire gown in two soft mingled shades, veiled with a brilliant chiffon.

One of the newest French features of the tailored suits, aside from satin, is the use of heavier and rougher fabrics than have been in vogue for some time. The best-looking tailored models in this style are copies from Cheruit: A little jacket so straight as to have almost the box form, with a straight skirt, having, perhaps, a single wide box-plait back and front buttoned with a close row of bone buttons down one side of the front to below the hips. The skirt shows a slightly high waistline.

No one seems to want to give up satin for the newer taffeta, although the latter, in its soft lusterless form, is not without its attractions. It will not cling, however, like the materials that seem to exaggerate slimmness.

New materials in the way of the heaviest of satins, too rich to be altogether supple, are employed for a new sort of evening gown that makes a not unwelcome change. The satin may be plain or brocaded, but in any case it is fashioned into a gown of the well-known Worth type, a gown which shows the waist at its normal line and which is really a distinctive and dignified creation. In white satin trimmed slightly with magnificent lace this style introduced by Worth for the matron has recently been worn by many younger women.

In striking contrast to this type of evening gown is a lovely, very Frenchy model from Drecoff, made of palest mauve satin with one of the wide circles which are the new substitute for the waist. The straight up-and-down flounced skirt is trimmed with point applique lace in a creamy tone. This type of gown, which seems to feature the passing of the waist, is very dear to the heart of the youthful Parisienne.

**Costume of Blue Moire**

To be modelled or not to be, that is one of the vital questions of the moment with the French woman. Madame Cheruit, whom all Parisiennes love to copy, was the originator of the uncuffed coiffure. She keeps her beautiful, but unished chestnut hair from clinging together by frequent shampoos in a fusion of Bois de Panama (Panama wood or bark). To give shape to the coiffure and to keep the hair from flying, she has it brushed with a brilliantine tonic several times a day. The coiffure, however, is so very trying that the army of Madame Cheruit's followers is at present somewhat small.

Coquettish little curls are quite the fashion. With the turban which Paul Poiret's East Indian craze has brought in favor, these little curls are worn dangling either before or behind the ears. This East Indian craze has also brought about not only the vogue for beautiful chiffons, crepes and silks in East Indian colors and patterns, but a fondness for barbaric designs in jewelry.

Many earrings, especially in hoop style, throatlets and chains are therefore worn.

In striking contrast to the close-fitting turban effects, which are so fashionable to wear with low-cut evening hats for every day wear trimmed merely with a huge bow. These are generally developed in taffeta, and those having the hat black and the bow of white silk are considered at present quite the smartest of all.

STOP POISONING YOURSELF

Headaches and Neuralgic Pains Promptly Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

Where there are frequent attacks of Neuralgia and Headaches, there is always Constipation, Weakness of the Kidneys and Blood Poisoning.

Non-action of the bowels compels the blood to absorb foul matter which should have passed from the body.

Weak Kidneys fail to filter from the blood the necessary amount of waste.

The blood thus becomes poisoned and it is this poisoned blood which hurts the nerves and causes Neuralgia and Headaches.

"Fruit-a-tives," made from fruit juices, acts on the bowels and kidneys and is the greatest blood purifying medicine in the world.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c, or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

EXTERMINATION OF EUROPE'S BISON

SEEING that a single generation sufficed to witness the practical extinction of the American bison, it is little wonder that the European Bison, the European bison, or wisent, and the urus, or aurochs, disappeared centuries ago, in the latter case entirely, and in the former, almost completely; for there are only a few survivors left in certain districts on the Urals, the Caucasus, and in Lithuania, where a diminishing herd is fostered by the Czars of Russia. The last of a herd of urus, or aurochs, preserved in Poland, is said to have been killed in 1627, notes a writer in the Westminster Gazette, of London. From European descendants of the urus, or aurochs—the Roman "urus" and the modern German aurochs (aurochs)—which in pleistocene times seems to have been distributed generally over the whole of Europe, North Africa, Asia, and North America, all our variously modified domestic cattle are believed to be descended.

The wild white cattle, such as the famous Chillingham herd is composed of, are probably the descendants of the semi-domesticated cattle of the Romans, Saxons, or ancient Britons, and not purely wild animals, descended from the aurochs, as is commonly supposed. Though gradually becoming more limited, both in number and in distribution, the aurochs continued in the forests of middle and northern Europe through the Middle Ages, and had not decreased so far as to be no longer mentioned among those animals whose hunting was common until the fourteenth century.

Evidence of prehistoric combats with the aurochs is afforded by marks inflicted by flint weapons found on some of the remains that have been unearthed, and the hunting of it by the Babylonians and Egyptians, as well as by the early Greeks and Cypriotes, is illustrated in bas-reliefs. The Romans met with the urus, and also with the wisent, or bison, in the Hercynian or Black Forest, and both these animals were exhibited by them in the amphitheatre. In the sixth book of his "Gallic War," Julius Caesar, after describing "an ox with the shape of a stag," and "elks" which in shape were "very like goats, but a little larger and without horns, having legs without knots or joints," refers to a third species of notable animal inhabiting that great forest, called "ur oxen."

In height they stand a little lower than elephants; in appearance, color and shape they are bulls. They are very strong and very swift, and spare neither man nor beast when they have caught sight of them. These the inhabitants of the forest are eager to take in pits and kill. The young men harden themselves in this labor, and train themselves in this sort of hunting, and those who have killed most of these animals, having deposited the horns as evidence in a public place, win great renown. The size, shape, and appearance of their horns differ considerably from those of our oxen. These horns, which are zealously sought, they bind with silver round the rim and use for cups at high festivals."

In the ninth century, the aurochs was hunted by Charlemagne, near Aix-la-Chapelle, and it was encountered on the route taken through Germany by the First Crusade two centuries later. That it existed in the twelfth century, near Worms, is apparent from mention of it in the "Niebelungen Lied."

It is surprising that of an animal that survived and was hunted in Europe, up to such a late period, more remains are not extant as trophies. Only a single skull, marked with spear wounds, is preserved in a castle in Prussia, and one or two horns formed into drinking cups are known to exist elsewhere. But what seems strangest, is that no definite account of its color should have been preserved. The general presumption is, that it was mostly reddish brown. The aurochs were, doubtless, the gigantic wild oxen, accounts of conflicts with which occur frequently in classic literature.

It Has Many Qualities.—The man who possesses a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is armed against many ills. It will cure a cough, break up a cold, prevent sore throat; it will reduce the swelling from a sprain, cure the most persistent sores and will speedily heal cuts and contusions. It is a medicine chest in itself, and can be got for a quarter of a dollar.

In Business in Didsbury for 16 Years.

A. G. STUDER

Is Still at Your Service.

After having catered to your wants for 16 years he is making a stronger appeal to you than ever, both through the enlargement of his business and his ever increasing number of satisfied customers. He extends not only to his many customers, but to all the visitors at the Fair a right cordial invitation to feel at home in his store and to come and go as they please during the Fair Days.

We Have Many Customers

doing business with us today who were our customers 16 years ago. There is a reason for this—they are satisfied. We have always sold at right prices and our success in pleasing our customers has confirmed us in that policy.

We Have the Goods

We have now as always a large and well assorted stock of everything to be found in a modern store supplying staple groceries, dry goods, gents' furnishings, boots and shoes, house furnishings, etc. We wish to emphasize the fact that we were never better prepared to serve you than now and it is our pleasure to let you know that

We Give Good Service

A. G. STUDER, - - DIDSBURY.

The Atlas Lumber Co.

Dealers in

**Lumber, Windows, Doors,
Mouldings, Plaster, Etc.,
and all kinds of Building Material**

GALT COAL, HARD COAL, BRIQUETTES
ALWAYS ON HAND

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

T. THOMPSON, Manager.

FRESH FRUITS

—ARE—

DELICIOUS, REFRESHING, NOURISHING

Buy them by the box. Eat them at every meal.

**Patronize our Ice Cream Parlors
during Fair Days.**

TEMPERANCE DRINKS CIGARS

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

School has opened. A good education is essential to success. You can't get educated without books. We are stocked up with School Supplies. Come and get what you need.

N. T. PURCELL

The Men Behind Who Did the Pushing

Whenever you see a progressive institution you begin to look for the men behind it.

When you read the account of the progress of the Didsbury Agricultural Society, which is recited in another article in this issue, you will want to know who the men are who have backed this institution up from its organization to the present time. We propose now to give you some information on that line.

The first board of directors were: T. N. Vance, president; C. F. Rennie, 1st vice president; J. B. Shantz, 2nd vice president; C. Hiebert, Dr. A. F. Lackner, D. S. Shantz, J. E. Stauffer, J. E. Pengelly, D. M. Stuart, E. T. Baines, secretary; Wm. Rupp, treasurer.

In 1904 several changes were made in the board. G. B. Sexsmith became 1st vice president and H. B. Atkins secretary-treasurer. Other new directors were A. McNaughton, D. W. Meeker, E. O. Waite, Theo. Reist, W. Hunsperger, J. C. Stevens, John Bellamy and Sam Scarlett.

No changes were made in the directorate in 1905.

In 1906 new blood was introduced in the persons of I. A. Findlay, A. R. Ruth, D. M. Stewart, F. N. Ballard, A. F. Mailey, H. E. Osmond, M. Weber, J. H. Raymer, N. Snyder, E. Gabel.

In 1907 the directorate was reduced in size to 4 officers and 11 directors, the new men elected being J. W. Dageforde, W. Hare and A. Apps, but in 1908 the number of directors was increased to 15, many of them new men. J. B. Shantz had succeeded T. N. Vance as president in 1904 and held that office for four years, most creditably discharging the duties in connection therewith during that entire period. In 1908 the directorate stood as follows: G. B. Sexsmith, president; Wm. Hunsperger, 1st vice; H. E. Osmond, 2nd vice; H. B. Atkins, sec.-treas. Directors—Wm. Dageforde, Allan Hunsperger, R. Glenn, O. W. Hembling, J. E. O. McLeod, J. C. Riner, J. Ruby, W. Hardy, M. Weber, B. Johnston, W. H. Smith, Dr. Gaddes, J. A. Gilmore, F. Moyle, D. Witter.

In 1909 F. F. Moyle became president and Wm. Rupp and Robert Glenn the vice presidents; several changes were made in the directors, W. G. Mueller and P. de Krompen serving their first term on the board.

In 1910 Robert Glenn became president and Wm. Rupp and Wm. Hunsperger the vice presidents. The new directors were R. B. Martin, W. Davies and W. Geddes. Three lady directors were elected this year, namely—Mrs. Hiebert, Mrs. R. B. Martin and Mrs. E. O. Wait.

In 1911 Geo. Sexsmith again became president and the vice presidents were P. G. Johnston and Wm. Hunsperger. New names added to the directorate were Gilbert Howe, T. E. Burchell and A. Shantz. The number of lady directors was increased to five, the new names being Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Mrs. C. F. Rennie, Mrs. E. E. Shantz and Mrs. J. B. Shantz.

We have no information about 1912, but in 1913 the directorate was again reduced in number and stood as follows: President, Wm. Hunsperger; v. p's N. Clarke and Wm. Dageforde; sec.-treas., P. R. Reed; directors—H. W. Chambers, H. B. Atkins, C. F. Rennie, J. R. Good, F. Moyle. Lady directors—Mrs. C. Hiebert, Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Mrs. Parker Reed, Mrs. W. F. Sick, Mrs. D. Marshall, Mrs. Walter Martin.

In 1914 Wesley Hardy was president and there was no change in the vice presidents. The new names on the directorate were T. A. Murphy, J. V. Berscht, W. J. Scheidt. The new lady directors were Mrs. M. Ryckman, Mrs. W. Dageforde, Mrs. W. Hardy, Mrs. F. Moyle.

In 1915 W. Hardy was president and the vice presidents remained the same. New names on the directorate were L. B. Fulkertli and Mal. Shantz. The new lady directors were Mrs. N. Clarke, Mrs. H. B. Atkins and Mrs. H. D. Booker.

In 1917 we have the following officers and board of directors:

President, Wm. Rupp;
1st vice president, Norman Clarke;
2nd vice president, C. F. Rennie;
Secretary-treasurer, Parker R. Reed;
Auditor, A. G. Studer.

Directors—Dan Dippel, Wm. Dageforde, J. R. Good, G. B. Sexsmith, Allan Hunsperger, H. B. Atkins, J. V. Berscht, W. Hardy.

Lady directors—Mrs. J. V. Berscht, Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, Mrs. M. Ryckman, Mrs. Vernon Shantz, Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Mrs. H. D. Booker, Mrs. Norman Clarke, Mrs. Nellie Hardy and Miss May Dick.

The foregoing shows that a great many of the prominent men and women of the district have been identified with the organization and growth of the Society, but there are a few who stood by the or-

(Continued on last page.)

If you come to the DIDSBURY FAIR make

J. V. Berscht's Store

YOUR HEADQUARTERS

YOU and your friends will be shown every consideration when visiting this store during Exhibition week. We invite you to make use of this accommodation provided for your benefit. Also at the same time you have the opportunity to examine the stock we carry especially for the coming season. We carry a full and assorted stock in

Men's and Boys Wear Ladies Fine Shoes

We have received a large shipment of **Men's Suits** which we offer to you during Fair Week at a great CUT PRICE

"QUALITY AND SERVICE AT A FAIR PRICE"

J. V. BERSCHT, Haberdasher

School Text Books

Everything you need in the way of School Books and Supplies for the School opening.

We are all stocked up on

**School Text Books, Scribblers,
Pens, Pencils, Rubber, Rulers**

FAIR DAY VISITORS

You are cordially invited to make our store your headquarters while at the Fair.

H. W. Chambers

Buy the Reliable

Massey-Harris Binder

and harvest your crop with a minimum of trouble.

The Machine with a Reputation

Equipped with Auto Forecarriage.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.

AGENTS -o- DIDSBURY

P. PALLESEN

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY

CALGARY

To Cream Patrons:

We have secured the services of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, formerly with the Cloverhill Creamery, to manage our Didsbury Branch. Mr. Macdonald knows the business from A to Z and satisfaction is guaranteed each and every cream patron. The business we are enjoying from the Didsbury district is much appreciated and in return we want to give you first-class service.

You will find our local branch manager willing to co-operate with you at all times. Don't forget WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES for your produce at all times. Correct weights and tests guaranteed to each and every patron.

Thanking you for your past favors and hoping to receive a share of your future business, We are, yours truly,

**CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY,
DIDSBURY BRANCH.**

J. A. MACDONALD, Local Manager.

Creameries at Calgary, Olds, Camrose, Eckville.

Over The Top

Feelings on Eze of Trench Charge Not Pleasant

Did you ever have the combined sensations of waiting in the attic to be whipped, watching the girl you're in love with go off with another fellow, and standing in the dock while the jury decides your fate?

If you have you know what it is to be in the trenches, waiting for a charge.

The sensations mentioned are described by a Canadian sergeant in one of the overseas battalions, writing to a London paper. He says:

There's a crawling, goosey, hunger-sick, maggotty feeling in the stomach of you; a save-the-women-and-children-and-God-help-me grip at the heart. The law of breaking down clutches and numbs the brain like the icy hand of the Grim Angel.

Have you ever been three hours alone in an attic waiting for your father to come home and give you the licking of your life? Did you ever see the only girl you could ever love going to the theatre with another fellow? Did you ever sit (or is it stand) in the dock dumbly waiting for the jury to say whether you did or you didn't? Eh? Well, just roll these delightful sensations all into one, plaster a few shovelfuls of sticky, clammy mud around your legs and hands (not forgetting to save a little for your rifle). Then finish off neatly with a dash of ice and sleet from the North Pole, and roll into an "assembly trench" in front of your own front line in No Man's Land. This is probably the feeling you will have while waiting "to go over."

A few centuries pass. You notice such trivial things as that your puttees are getting frayed. Ah, well! all the easier to get a new pair when you go on leave. Leave? God save us! You poor, miserable microbe, you're just awaiting your execution.

Agony roll by. Some blasted fool is trying to smile—the same ghastly contortion of the facial muscles you would expect when caught by a physically fit and anti-prohibition coal-heaver in the arms of his wife.

More gloom, more wintry blasts, more "deeper depths."

Swish, swish, swish. Rapidly, say in half a second.

"There she goes," whispers an old hand in your ear. "She's opened up."

Some one from somewhere makes a sign, and in about a second you are actually "over the top," in No Man's Land, face set toward—well, whatever happens to be. You are surprised to find that your blood still circulates, that you can leap, crawl, stagger onward—forward. And in what seems to be a minute of time you are close up to "his" front line. You are glad he's putting up a scrap. You flop quickly into a shell hole and peep cautiously over the top. You are suddenly conscious that your comrades on your right and left are doing the same. There is no need to worry, though it is merely the gauging of the stride for the last leap. Just a minute.

You are conscious of some one by your side for the first time. Why is he rolling his head around in that idiotic manner, as though overcome by sleep? He is grinning. Ah, there is a hole through his neck. It is the grin of death. By jove! It's Jimmy. You are not shocked nor grieved—just surprised. The shock and grief will come later.

You find yourself moving again (the wait having occupied a minute or so), and that everyone else is moving along the line. Also Fritz is moving, and that as fast as fear and the first law of nature will carry him. Then begins the big hunt. But that is another story.

The official reports will grandiloquently state that "We advanced on a front of," etc. The special war correspondent will submit that "our boys magnificently stormed." But if you want it in the vernacular of the army, you merely went "over the top."

The World's Bread Basket

Only 12 per cent. of Cultivable Land Used

Although the world's consumption of white flour is estimated by statistics to be increasing at the rate of one hundred million bushels per year, Western Canada has enough good land still uncultivated to provide for this increase for over thirty years. Some European countries consume the equivalent in flour of over seven bushels of wheat per head per year, whilst the United States uses almost five and a half and Canada about six. Last year Western Canada produced 239,000,000 bushels of wheat from about 13,500,000 acres. The total crop area in the three prairie provinces was about 22,000,000 acres—scarcely more than twelve per cent. of the total area of land that, even with the incomplete surveys that have been made, is known to be good, cultivatable land available for settlement.

Knew What to Do

Master—"If a customer comes and wants to look at a piano, flute, or mandolin while I'm at lunch, you know what to show him?"

Boy—"Yes, sir."

Master—"And if a customer should want to see a lyre—"

Boy (interrupting)—"I'll send for you at once, sir."

Wedding Rings All Sold Out

Tommy Past 25 Not Married Is the Exception

In a letter from Paris to the New York Sun, Leonora Raines, says: The scarcity of wedding rings has reached such a stage in belligerent countries that if the war continues much longer, bridal couples will have to adopt the aluminum bands made in the trenches or do away with the regulation ring altogether. Sometimes even now a ring long worn by the bride is used in the ceremony or a ring of the bridegroom, cut smaller.

In England the shops no longer sell the plain gold or silver ring because the merchants all have been sold out. The goldsmiths have been doing military service nearly three years and women do not think it worth while to learn a trade which the men will take up as soon as they return home. It used to be a rule in European countries that only the plain ring should be used in the marriage ceremony, but in emergency times like these "any old ring" is called in, and people don't appear to attach nearly as much importance to the style of band about the finger as in olden times. The ceremony is now the thing, and as long as that is performed details have become of quite secondary consideration.

"There are no longer any old maids in England," remarked an officer recently. He was an Englishman visiting in Paris. He added that the Tommy past 25 in his regiment who was not married was the exception. "War came along and settled the question for the country," he said. "Girls in our town we had thought would have to be old maids surprised the community by marrying, some of them on a few hours' notice. Many were engaged only long enough to get some sort of new frock—not a wedding gown by any means, for dress-makers and milliners are not doing anything of a business and have not for two years. The great majority of the war brides work in ammunition factories or do their bit in some other way, and if they had had finery they couldn't have worn it."

"Our soldiers don't marry haphazard, even though they make up their minds overnight. At least they wish to do some measure of good, and in marrying girls without means they are aiding their country as well. And if they do not return the pension to a soldier's wife helps out. Aside from sentiment the men see the practical side of it. A soldier is less lonesome in the trenches if he knows some one is worrying about him and that he has a wife at home who will write often. It does make a bachelor feel forlorn to listen to his comrades chat about their home life."

"All the young soldiers have at least one sweetheart on the string, and it is probable she sends him an encouraging word occasionally. Like enough in one of his letters he mentions marriage and then correspondence becomes brisk and the engagement is on. During his furlough the wedding takes place. Often engagement and wedding both materialize in the few days Tommy is at home. The wedding journey is frequently only from the bride's home to the port where the soldier has to embark."

Berlin Diverts All News

Similarity of Articles Pointed Out When Editors Feel Iron Heel

The manipulation of the German press by the authorities, the employment of the vast apparatus of the war press office for filling the newspapers with special despatches and semi-official accounts and comments on military events, the plain and fancy distortions of truth by the admiralty press bureau, working in the spirit instilled by von Tirpitz, and the glaringly inaccurate announcements of brilliant crop prospects put forth regularly before and at harvest time in despatches, together with descriptions of the workings of the censorship to prevent any free discussion of public problems in Germany.

It now is possible to cite the testimony of German newspapers, which writing about the government cuts in their paper supply speak their minds freely on the conditions in the profession.

The Deutsche Volks Zeitung of Hanover, writing of government efforts to control and direct sentiment says that the contents of the German papers are almost word for word the same in all the papers as they are fed from the same source and are not permitted by reason of the censorship restrictions to take any independent line in news or views.

Natural Parks

On the extreme Western border of the Province of Alberta is to be found one of the greatest natural play grounds in the world. In the Rocky Mountains the Canadian government has established a national park with an area of 1,800 square miles, "maintained and used as a public park and pleasure grounds for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Canada." In this park is to be found some of the finest mountain scenery in the whole world, which every year, attracts a large number of visitors from all over the continent. The leading resorts are Banff, Lake Louise, Field and Glacier, all within easy reach of the prairies.

The Story of a Shirt

Difficulties One Man Met in Germany

Some conception of what "kultur" in war times is under Teutonic administration will interest readers who are inclined to kick against the comparatively few ills that have so far attended the war in its effect upon Canada. Here is the record of a tragedy in every day life that has no amusing side to it in the least:

"Last January, while in Berlin, I wanted to buy a shirt, and I went into one of the big department stores to purchase one. When I told the assistant what I wanted, she said, 'Have you a bezugschein?' I asked her to explain. She said it was now impossible for anyone to buy a shirt without a special card from the city magistrate, and it would be useless for her to show me the shirts for sale until I had this card."

"Because I lived in Wumersdorf, a suburb of Berlin, I had to go to the city hall of that suburb. Arriving there, I was told that the card office was on the fourth floor of another building. Arriving there, I found a long line of men, women and children awaiting tickets for clothing. Finally, when I reached the desk where tickets for men's clothing were issued, I was asked for my registration slip, which the police issue to all foreigners in Berlin."

This slip I did not have. So I was informed that I could not have a card for a shirt until I brought my police registration card with me. I went home, obtained the card, and returned to the magistrate's ticket office to find that it was only open from 9 o'clock until 1. This was one means of discouraging people from doing any but the most necessary buying."

"The next morning at 9 o'clock, I was standing in line. In due course, I was ushered into the little room where tickets were being issued. When I again informed the woman that I desired to buy a shirt, she asked me whether I had purchased any other clothing recently. After my reply in the negative, she handed me a card to fill out with my name, address, age, religion, business, wife's name, the number of my family and my nationality. I returned this card. She marked on the back: 'Ticket for one dress shirt, given January 4, 1917,' and handed me a card entitling me to one shirt."

"This is the process one must follow in all German cities today if one wishes to buy clothing of any sort. At one time no one could buy more than two pairs of stockings, or two handkerchiefs, or three towels, or one shirt or two collars. Raw materials in Germany are so scarce that the government is compelled to limit the sale of clothing."

Dread Deportations

Belgians Are No Longer Hiding Behind Former Pretenses

Belgians in the districts occupied by Germans, especially Mons, are fearful that the Germans intend to deport them to Roumania shortly, according to advices received by the Belgian government. The Belgian authorities reiterate that the Germans are only cavilling and playing on words when they assert "deportation of workers to Germany has ceased."

Though this may technically be the case, deportations to Northern France, to points immediately behind the front, for work on roads, railroads and fortifications continue, the statement adds and persons promised and ready for re-partition are even being re-deported.

The deportations, the Belgian government says, are proceeding without any consideration for occupation health, age or even illness, and the Germans are no longer taking "the hypocritical precaution of hiding behind social and economical administrative pretenses."

Risky

At a certain time every year a clergyman goes to a farm a few miles out to have a day's shooting. He is a very poor "shot," but a generous giver—facts well known to Jack, the attendant.

Last Christmas he was out shooting and a rabbit jumped up about 10 yards away.

Bang went both barrels, but bunny escaped with a whole skin.

"Did I hit him, Jack?" asked the parson in an excited whisper.

"Well," said Jack thoughtfully, "I couldn't say 'tactly as you 'it 'im, but I mus' say I never seed a rabbit wuss scared. Ye're vastly improved sin' last year, sir."

The clergyman smiled proudly. "An' if you keeps on improvin' and comes again next year, why"—with a shake of his head—"summat'll happen to that rabbit!"—Milwaukee Free Press.

Big Irrigation Development

Speaking at a recent convention at Lethbridge, Alberta, F. H. Peters, Dominion government commissioner of irrigation, forecasted great irrigation development in Southern Alberta. Three projects in the Lethbridge country will represent an irrigable area of 520,000 acres, and this is quite apart from the main Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation project between Calgary and Medicine Hat, which includes about 3,000,000 acres.

Need Sealegs To Keep Balance in Tank

Man With "Inside Information" Gives Interesting Account of How It Feels

How does it feel and sound in the "innards" of a British tank in action? Bullets clattering against the steel covered sides of the newly invented war machine sound like myriads of hailstones against the window of a moving train. A direct hit by a shell shakes the monster from stem to stern and rattles your teeth but in tanks like this it merely tickles their ribs and they wallow on.

A first hand description of a tank fighting was given by one of the crew of H.M. Landship "Ichthyosaurus." He speaks from inside information.

"You need your sealegs to ride a tank," the land seaman said, describing the slow rolling ride towards an enemy machine gun "nest" somewhere on the Somme. The tank approaches the German wire—brown rusty entanglements in multitudinous rows. It slides down an old mine crater and waddles up the other side. It cuts through the forest of wire with scratchy crunching sounds and just ahead is the "nest," piles of white sand bags with little loopholes here and there.

"We fire without ceasing, hand on gun and eye glued to the loophole pierced in the steel, with sweat pouring down our forearms."

"A thud; a powerful panting, a last and almost imperceptible stop. The nose of our tank scatters sand and cement bags throwing them right and left as if it were ploughing up a field. Then comes another violent shock, and a heavy blow and a crashing. We are going straight through a wall and are pulverizing machine guns. Grenades burst upon the tank's armor. We are in the midst of the 'nest.' All at once enemy heads with terror on their faces appear on both sides of us. Now is our turn. Our machine guns crackle; our bullets whistle into the German trenches which we are enfiling and we throw lead into the underground passages leading from the nest to the rear. The Germans are in the greatest disorder. They throw themselves flat on their stomachs, they raise their arms to heaven and some of them try to run away."

"A whistle sounds in the tank and we stop. Then wild cheres come faintly to our ears. The Tommies are just behind us. They take possession of the 'nest' and gather up everything living which remains."

The Use of a Dog

Captain's Happy Thought Made Messenger of Neutral

Happily, also, brief informal truces are not infrequently come to between the opposing forces at particular sections of the lines, so that one or other, or both, may bring in, after a raid, their wounded and their slain. One of the most uplifting stories I have heard was told by a captain of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Out there in front of the trench held by his company lay a figure in khaki writhing in pain and waiting for help.

"Will no one come to me," he cried in a voice broken with anguish. He had been disabled in the course of a raid on the German trenches the night before by a battalion which was relieved in the morning. These appeals of his were like stabs to the compassionate hearts of the Irish Fusiliers. Several of them told the captain they could stand it no longer, and must go out to the wounded man. If they were shot in the attempt, what matter!

"It happened that a little dog was then making himself quite at home in both the British and German trenches at this part of the line. He was a neutral; he took no sides; he regularly crossed from one to the other, and found in both friends to give him food and a kind word with a pat on the head. The happy thought came to the captain to make a messenger of the dog. So he wrote: 'May we take our wounded man in?' tied the note to the dog's tail, and sent him to the German trenches. The message was in English, for the captain did not know German, and had to trust to the chance of the enemy being able to read it."

"In a short time the dog returned with the answer. It was in English, and it ran: 'Yes; you can have five minutes.' So the captain and a man went out with a stretcher, and brought the poor fellow back to our lines. Then, standing on the top of the parapet, the captain took off his hat, and called out: 'Give the Germans three hearty cheers boys. The response was most enthusiastic. With the cheers were mingled such cries as: 'Sure, the Gerrys are not all bad chaps, after all,' and 'May the heavens be the bed of them we may kill.' More than that, the incident brought tears to many a man's eyes on the Irish side; and, maybe, on the German side, too. Certainly answering cheers came from their trenches."—S. Stapleton in the Contemporary Review.

"Women are not very strong physically."

"—So they are. Yet a woman can put the lid on a jar of fruit so that a Hercules can hardly get it off."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fight By Scenario

French Troops Rehearse Battles in Advance

Battles now being fought in Europe are not only planned out in advance to the minutest detail, but are often staged and rehearsed in advance in precisely the same manner that a theatrical performance or moving picture scene is staged and rehearsed before its first actual performance.

When a battalion, a regiment a brigade or even a division goes into a prepared action now, it is not until every man has been made letter perfect in his part by a series of daily rehearsals that have been enacted under conditions resembling as nearly as possible those under which the actual battle is to be fought.

When the battle itself takes place this analogy to the enacting of a carefully rehearsed drama is even more striking. Up until the moment for the assault the attacking troops are screened from the enemy by curtain fire of artillery. When the pre-arranged moment for the launching of the attack arrives, this curtain fire lifts and the troops dash forward. From that moment on until the end of the battle when the curtain fire of artillery closes down and screens again from the enemy the troops in their newly captured positions every soldier enacts his carefully rehearsed part.

When the plans for a modern engagement have been fully prepared, and are ready to give to the troops for rehearsal, there is not a detail or a contingency that has been overlooked. The performance, as it were, must begin at a scheduled moment and every detail must be enacted down to the final curtain of artillery fire as planned by the army staff.

Many engagements never vary in any important detail, from the scenario that has been worked out in advance. This method of staging engagements in advance has reduced the certainty of winning an attack almost to mathematical precision and it has reduced to an amazing extent the loss of life. Every soldier knowing just what he has to do, and just how to do it, has vastly more chances of coming out alive than the man who is merely launched to the attack with nothing more than luck in his favor to carry him through.

In staging and rehearsing in advance of a battle, efforts are made to secure ground where just about the same conditions exist as those where battles will be fought.

In the new infantry tactics and arms adopted by the French since the beginning of the war there is such a variety of weapons as well as such extensive possibilities in their use, that it has been found the best results can be obtained by a little preliminary rehearsal of the men.

Every man in the French infantry at the present time is a specialist. Some are hand grenade throwers, some bayonet experts, some portable machine gun men, others rifle grenaders or baby cannon marksmen.

Where before the present war, soldiers were merely drilled for fighting generally, the French soldier of today in addition to being given the most efficient training possible for fighting in general is now drilled and rehearsed for some particular engagement that he is to fight.

Asks For Seven Thousand Men Monthly

New South Wales Premier Makes Earnest Call for Reinforcements

Premier Hughes, in a stirring address opening the new recruiting campaign, appealed to those deaf to the call of patriotism to hear the call of their brothers in the trenches.

"Australia was now only asked to furnish 7,000 men per month. If she did not do that, how would she appear in the eyes of the world. What infamy; what disgrace. What would they say after the war to the men who are now exiled from home by their own voluntary act. Were they going to let those men be brigaded with the men of England or Canada? It would be intolerable. The 7,000 was the minimum of what was necessary. It was the last stronghold of voluntarism."

"Australia was the island of voluntarism in the great sea of conscription. She must get the 7,000 men monthly or the waters of the oceans would rise and submerge her. Not the mildest critic today could say that the government asked for one man more than was essential."

He asked them to put aside all vain things and win the war, saying: "If ye do not sow, ye shall not reap."

Canada Has Skippers

The rank of skipper and chief skipper in the Canadian navy has been created. A chief skipper will have a rank relative to that of commissioned warrant officer and with the same pay and emoluments as for chief warrant officer. The rank of skipper will have the relative rank of warrant officer.

Mr. Peck—Would you mind compelling me to move on, officer? I've been waiting on this corner three hours for my wife!—Puck.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Nursing home!" repeated Dr. Verner, who seemed to have a good deal of time on his hands, seeing that he had charge of another man's patients as well as his own. "Langton has nothing to do with a nursing home that I ever heard of. Jolly good way of making money, a Nursing Home is, especially for a man who marries a nurse wanting a career of her own. I know a man—Bob Wilkinson; he's a poet, you know—well, Wilkinson's wife has a home for nervous patients, nearly all ladies, who have been crossed in love. Bob has had to give up going home. The patients all fell in love with him, which was a bit embarrassing. Ever seen Bob Wilkinson? He's as like me as if he were my twin. The girls find him irresistible."

A faint sense of the humor of Dr. Verner penetrated Hilary's mind. He was not light-hearted enough to enjoy it as he would have done at another time. It was very hard to wait in patience—not to know what was happening.

The Squire had gone abroad last night. There was something wrong—something wrong, which had better not be talked about. He had sent a few words to Hilary. Nothing was to be said about Miss Egerton's disappearance till the mystery of it was cleared up. People must not be set to gossip about the Squire's sweetheart.

The days passed, heavy as lead. Hilary, since he could not always be on the steps of Mr. Langton's house, went out golfing. Leavenston way, fatigued himself in the open air, so that he might get what sleep was possible, and was the better in health for it, even though his troublesome thoughts would keep grinding upon each other, as though between the upper and nether millstones. He had given up the search for the nursing home, not knowing that a turn of the road beyond the golf-links would have brought him to it.

He had become almost used to the dull discontent of his days, when at last a letter reached him.

CHAPTER XVII.

In the Powers of Evil

Mrs. Bartlett had secured some sandwiches and a tray of tea and bread and butter before returning to the cabin which she had seen Miss Dolly enter. She opened the door quietly and went in. Miss Dolly was sitting on one of the couches, wearing the most painful look of bewilderment, like a child only half awake who is coming to the recognition of unfamiliar surroundings. There was something about Miss Dolly's look that made Mrs. Bartlett's heart begin to throb and ache with pity.

"There, there, my dear," she said, sitting down and taking the cold hand in hers. "Don't look so frightened, dearie. I'm here to take care of you. Your old Kate is with you. There's nothing I wouldn't do, dearie, to keep you from harm, so don't be afraid. Trust in God, my dear. Who sent me here to look after you and get me in time for the train?"

Something of the helpless terror passed from Dolly's face.

"Oh, Kate," she said, "I am glad to see you. I did not know what was happening to me. It is a boat, is it not? How do we come to be on a boat?"

"It is a boat, dearie. We're crossing over the sea to France. Don't you be afraid of anything. You've your old Kate to take care of you. I want you to eat and drink something. It isn't so nice as I'd wish to have it, but never mind about that. It will put the life into you, my poor lamb. Here, take a sip of tea—you've been fasting since morning. When you've eaten a bit we'll say our prayers and ask for the protection of God and His holy angels about us."

The soft, soothing, Irish accents seemed to quiet the girl. She drank

some of the tea and ate some of the food, while Mrs. Bartlett stood by, feeding her, and coaxing her to eat as though she were a child. There was an assurance of strength about the woman as she stood there, her hands on her hips, which was comfortable. A sense of comfort crept into the girl's chilled heart.

"I remember now," she said, beginning to wring her hands and weep. "Oh, Kate, do you know that had man has such a power over me that he can compel me to go where he will? I thought I was done with him, but he has forced me to follow him—to go with him. What shall I do? What shall I do?"

"I know, honey. I know; there needn't be magic in it at all. Some men have that power over women, and not always the good men; oh, no; not always the good men at all. But he has more than that. There is something queer about him. I know it well."

"I felt it coming over me as I sat there in Kensington Gardens, watching the children, and I had to get up and go. I hated to go. I couldn't tell you how much I hated; but I had to do it all the same. I seemed to fall into a sleep and to have no power to resist, although I moved like other people and saw things about me in a way. Oh, Kate, what are we to do? What will the Squire say when he comes and finds us gone? Can you send him word? He will know that I was taken away against my will, for I love him so dearly; he is everything to me."

"Yes, yes, Miss Dolly, leave all that to me," Mrs. Bartlett said again. "Nothing will happen to you when I am with you. Bless your heart, you poor lamb, the Squire will know right enough. We'll be back with him before he has time to be grieving. Trust your old Kate. I'll never leave you, night nor day. Don't you be afraid! Don't you see, honey, that we can't go bringing in the police, else it would all be in the papers. I nearly did it at Folkestone, but luckily I remembered. You trust your old Kate and you'll see that it will be no more than a little trip abroad for us. We'll be back again at the studio before anyone can miss us. That's the best of a place where you have your own hall door and can walk in and out just as you like and people only to expect you when they see you."

By degrees she soothed Dolly and persuaded her to lie down and try to sleep. The happiness of the hypnotic sleep still lay about the girl, making her dead pale. When Dolly had lain down, Kate Bartlett knelt and said her prayers aloud, calling on all the hierarchy of Heaven to protect her precious lamb wherever she went.

She prayed with extraordinary fervor, apparently improving the prayers as she went on. At last she stood up from her knees. The boat was by this time well out. Through the porthole she could see a mass of grey swirling waters, flecked with foam.

The stewardess knocked at the door, came in, and started at Mrs. Bartlett.

"I'm the young lady's maid," Mrs. Bartlett said.

"You're a good sailor!"

"I've crossed the Irish Sea in a bad storm and took my food when no one else could look at things."

"Ah, so much the better. There's going to be some nasty weather. You'll be able to see to your young lady. She do look bad. I'll have my hands full."

She shut the porthole and went out.

Mrs. Bartlett glanced at Dolly, who seemed quite quiet—asleep, she judged. To make sure, she whispered at the girl's ear that she would not be gone many minutes. Dolly opened her eyes sleepily, smiled at the scared face from which Mrs. Bartlett had pushed back the veil, and settled herself to sleep again.

"I'll find him waiting the deck like a sailor," the woman muttered to herself, as she went up the stairs.

The doors of the companion were closed. On deck a few miserable passengers, wrapped up in the sailors' mackintoshes, stood or sat in corners, trying to shelter from the rain and the wind. There was nothing but greyness all round—the sky, obscured by the steadily falling rain, the sea muddy and angry-looking, showing cats' paws on the water. One or two of the hardest passengers still trudged the deck, their hats down over their eyes, their coat collars up, their hands deep in their pockets.

(To Be Continued.)

Real Prohibition Needed

What is necessary if this country is to wage war with all its strength is the suppression of the manufacture of intoxicating drink, the prohibition of importation and the prohibition of despatch or receipt of liquor in any prohibition town or province. Only by action of this kind will Canada be able to surmount the difficulties that face her in the prosecution of another year of war—Vancouver World.

Now Is The Time To Act

The Time to Make Such a Peace that War Will Be Impossible

Can man abolish this Fury who devastates the world, who slays youth by the million, and who fills the homes of men with unutterable agony? We are not now thinking of war as an abstract idea, as a far off contingency, as something of which in times of peace heroes sing manifold songs and coward men twitter their shivering fears. We are thinking of this actual war that has killed our son, blinded our brother, crippled our friend and maddened our neighbor; this beastly war that stinks under heaven like some colossal fungus rotting in a wood that nature made for poets and lovers; this ruinous war that has destroyed the accumulated centuries' old wealth of Europe in a few months; this malignant war which has made men hate each other with such an acrid bitterness as has destroyed even the chivalry and ceremonial of the battlefield; this war which has dragged delicate women, defenseless children and poor, decrepit old age into its steel net of blood and death—this war, can it be abolished so that never again will it destroy a peasant's cottage or break the heart of a mother?

Let us make no mistake of the urgency of this question. It is now, in the hour of death, that we must make answer. Let us wait till "peace" returns, and it is like to be only that false peace which brought this very war to our hearts. But now, while the precious blood of youth is still draining into the cesspits of death, now if we ask ourselves this question, then such a peace may we make as shall out-winter all journeys of the earth. But we must ask with an agony of the heart, a determination of the mind, and a longing of the soul, as if we were drowning men to whom a rope has been thrown out of the darkness that engulfs us.—Harold Begbie, in North American Review.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Grammar School Principal went from room to room explaining what to do in case of fire. The pupils listened with respectful attention until he came to his final instructions, then smiles and giggles disturbed the principal's serenity.

"Above all things," he said, "if your clothing catches fire, remain cool!"—Chicago News.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Alberta's Coal Output

During the three months ending March 31 the coal output of Alberta amounted to 1,501,200 tons. The greater part consisted of lignite, and came from twenty-seven districts throughout the province, the Lethbridge district being the highest producer. The total production of last year was 4,648,604 tons.

School Land Monies

Increased Revenue For Provinces Through Investment in War Bonds

By the investment of the school lands money held in trust by the Dominion government in five per cent. war bonds instead of three per cent. savings bank interest the revenue of the three prairie provinces will be increased by over \$220,000 a year.

Manitoba's school land monies held in trust by the Dominion government amount to \$4,050,494, so that an additional \$80,000 a year will result through the increased interest. The increase in Saskatchewan's revenue will be slightly higher, namely \$82,000 per year, the amount of the school lands trust funds of this province being \$4,093,063.30. Alberta has \$3,091,579 in school land money held in trust by the Dominion government. Its revenue in consequence of the investment of the funds in war bonds will therefore be increased by more than \$60,000.

For the enlightenment of our readers who desire to know something about the school system of Western Canada, it may be explained that school lands consist of two sections (1,280 acres) in every township (36 sections) in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, that is, approximately one-eighth of the entire area of the three provinces. These lands are administered by the Dominion government, in trust, with the object of establishing a fund for educational purposes in the provinces mentioned. They are disposed of, from time to time, at public auction only to the highest bidder, and subject to a certain upset price. From this source a very large revenue is derived which makes possible an adequate school system at small cost to the home-maker.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DEJARDIN.

Schn. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

"Why is it that truth will rise again when crushed to earth?"

"Because of its elasticity, of course. Don't you know how easy it is to stretch the truth?"—Boston Transcript.

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

Girl's Father—"But how can you support my daughter? Twenty dollars a week won't pay the rent."

Suitor—"You don't mean to say you will charge Edith and me rent, do you?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Have you got a war garden?"

"Yep, a bigger one than I had last year."

"There were no war gardens last year."

"If you had seen the fights I had with my neighbor's rooster over my garden last year you would have called it a war garden."—Houston Post.

Profit By New

Zealand's Blunder

As a result of this unwise system of drafting, the agricultural area under crop in New Zealand has fallen by more than 100,000 acres in one year. The crop of wheat this year is two million bushels less than a year ago, and the reduction in the oat crop reaches a similar total.

Having on hand already a National Service register, the Canadian government should not fall into the error which is noticeable in New Zealand. They should know at Ottawa just about how many men are needed to maintain production in Canada at the maximum, particularly in agriculture, and they should know how many men are available for these productive works and who they are. And with this information in hand, there is no good reason why we should not escape New Zealand's blunder.—Calgary Daily Herald.

Unwritten poems and unprinted songs make life endurable.

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Secure the agency in your district for PELHAM'S PEERLESS FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES. Good pay; exclusive territory. Our agencies are valuable. Write PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

LAUNDRY BILLS

are unnecessary if you wear Arlington Collars and Cuffs. They are waterproof and all that is necessary when they become soiled is to wash them with soap and water and they look as good as new. No ironing is necessary. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by the ARRLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited Fraser Avenue, Toronto.

Wood's Phospholine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Fory, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling Memory. Price 6d per box, six for 8d. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of 6d. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly WOODS.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. THERAPION
Used in French Hospitals with great success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Lost Vigor & all kinds of Bladder Diseases, Blood Poison, Piles, Aching in Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuritis, etc. It is a powerful and safe remedy for all the above ailments. Price 6d per box, six for 8d. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of 6d. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly WOODS.)

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using EDDY'S
Chemically Self-Extinguishing "Silent 500s"
The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Remedy** 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that

the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,042,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.) This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c., and the net profit upon each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was \$40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax

3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of \$13,385,000 of which \$8,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended \$750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:—

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the out-going product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage bacon. The term "cold-storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some com-

panies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many Firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, etc. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were \$1,162,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or \$2,836,000. Thus 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9 cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were

sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submitted to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin", it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interests directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country, and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruth,

adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of the war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

Toronto, July 17th, 1917

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

Are you coming to the Fair this year?

We know you are busy, but take a day or two off and attend

CENTRAL ALBERTA'S 15th Annual Agricultural Fair At Didsbury on

Wednesday and Thursday Sept. 5 & 6, 1917

Prospects were never better for the best display Didsbury has ever had. Have you secured your membership ticket in the Agricultural Society yet? If not, get it now. ✻ Every consideration shown Exhibitors and all visitors will be made welcome to

DIDSBURY'S BIG FAIR

For further particulars see
Wm. RUPP, President. PARKER R. REED, Sec.-Treas

News From Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury

Our new Butter, Cheese and Shipping Station has been operating since July 2nd, as doubtless you know.

To promote the Farmers' interests and welfare has been our sole aim and purpose in building this plant and if possible help him realize larger profits on his investment. Our intention is to create closer relations between the producer and the manufacturer for their greater mutual advantage. When both producer and manufacturer make money, good times result; when one or both fail to make money from their labor and investments, hard times come knocking at the door.

We sincerely believe that under the

existing conditions in Canada, the dairy industry is that which will give the best profits to the Farmers. The demand for all dairy produce is always increasing, and without trying to prophesy, we believe we can certify that for years to come these products will bring high prices.

We invite everybody to come in and visit our plant and we will gladly explain our methods of endeavoring to give all a square deal.

We wish to earnestly thank all those who have already patronized us and at the same time extend an invitation to those who have not to give us a trial and we will guarantee you good results.

Office Phone 86
Residence 24

A. R. KENDRICK,
Manager.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

ELITE Billiard Parlor and Barber Shop

High Grade Tobacco
and Cigars.

The place to spend an evening

W. H. Stark & Co



O-Cedar Mops and
Oils stop the dust.



FORD CARS

You can afford to buy a Ford. It is the best car on the market for the money. It gives good service and repairs can be bought anywhere.

More information will be given about the Ford Car in future issues.

The Hunting Season is now on.

We carry everything for the sportsman.

HARVESTING MACHINERY

Without enumeration we can supply all your needs from the Binder to the Oil Can.

CREAM SEPARATORS

We sell the DeLavel. The foremost Separator on the market. It separates all the cream; is easy to keep in repair and is easy to operate.

Economize time by making your wife a present of a

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The best on the market for the money.

SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

Whatever you mention we have it.

Prompt and courteous service.

W. G. LIESEMER

The Men Behind Who Did the Pushing

(Continued from page 10.)

ganization through thick and thin, through good and evil report, through its difficult and doubtful days, directing, upholding and strengthening, until it became as it is today one of the most successful purely agricultural societies in the province. Among the men referred to are Wm. Rupp, C. F. Rennie, H. B. Atkins, M.L.A., Lieut. J. E. Stauffer, A. McNaughton, G. B. Sexsmith, S. Scarlett, J. B. Shantz, W. Hunsperger and J. W. Dageforde, all of whom are still living in the district except the late Lieut. J. E. Stauffer and J. E. Shantz.

Didsbury's Agricultural Society a Progressive Institution

The first annual fair of the Didsbury Agricultural Society was held on October 2, 1903.

The first prize list contained 11 classes, which included horses, cattle, swine, roots and vegetables, butter and cheese, grains, and home and art products.

The prizes awarded were for first and second—\$2 and \$1 for horses and cattle; \$1.50 and 50c for swine; 50c and 25c for poultry; 75c and 25c for grain; \$1 for butter and cheese; 50c and 25c for home and art products.

The fifteenth annual fair of the Didsbury Agricultural Society will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, September 5 and 6, 1917.

The prize list contains 42 classes, including 8 classes for horses, 7 classes for cattle, 6 classes for swine, 4 classes for sheep, 10 classes for poultry, grains and grasses, roots and vegetables, butter, etc., bread and cakes, preserves, etc., girls' handiwork, flowers, paintings, etc., fancy work, exhibit of school work.

The prizes remained practically the same as in 1903 for the year 1904, but for 1905 the prizes awarded for horses and cattle were increased considerably and sheep were added to the list.

In 1907 there were 18 classes and the prizes for stock were increased to \$10 and \$5 for stallions and general purpose horses and also for Shorthorn, Hereford, Holstein and Jersey cattle, and the value of the prizes throughout was greatly increased.

In 1907 the society began to advertise Didsbury as the "Dairy centre of Alberta," and the "Garden spot of Alberta." They encouraged specializing in dairy products especially. The years that have passed since have proved this to be a wise course to take, as dairying has developed marvellously since then.

In 1908 the society began to encourage the importation of a superior class of stallion and the value of the prize awarded was increased to \$20 for first, \$10 for second and \$5 for third for seven different breeds of stallion, including Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Hackney, Coach, Standard Bred and Thoroughbred. In this year the classes were increased to 33.

In 1909 the chief improvement in the prize list was in the "Grains" class, \$5 and \$3 being offered, and from that year the interest in grain growing in this district has increased.

In 1911 another great advance took place in the prize list. The prize for each specified exhibit was not changed to any noticeable extent, but a great many articles were added to the list of exhibits, and over \$2,000 in prizes were advertised.

In 1913 over \$3,000 in prizes were offered by the society and it has remained practically at that amount to date.

The policy of the society apparently has been to improve the farm stock and advance the interests of the community as a dairy and mixed farming district and their efforts have borne fruit to such an extent that there is not a better class of horses in Alberta than is to be found in this neighborhood, no better dairy herds, no more profitable herds of swine, no purer breeds of utility birds in poultry and no more prosperous settlement between Calgary and Edmonton and nothing so good in any other portion of the province.

To sum up: The fair has been enlarged from one offering \$150 to over \$3,000 in prizes; from one encouraging 11 classes to 42 classes of exhibits; and from 112 to 350 varieties of exhibits.

The foregoing is an outline of a record to be proud of.

ESTRAY

On the premises of L. D. Bricker, NE 1/4 section 2, township 31, range 2, west 5th, one iron grey mare, white strip in face, wire cut on left hind leg, nearly healed, branded on left side has been in above neighborhood for nearly two years. On the same premises a black mule yearling heifer, branded ON on right side, W F Suck, Brand v Reader.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Roschud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B. (Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for Union Bank of Canada. Royal Bank of Canada. Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D. Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Roschud Hotel, Osler street.

Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120 Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J. Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128 DIDSBURY. - ALBERTA

VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

Always prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS

DR. A. J. MALMAS, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal Dentistry a Specialty. Calls answered day or night.

PHONE 143 Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

WE ARE LARGER

THAN ALL LOCAL COMPETITORS COMBINED. Garbutt Business College, CALGARY Success Business College, REGINA